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GERMANS MAKE FURTHER GAINS IN OPERATIONS ON SEBASTOPOL; BOMBERS HIT MURMANSK PORT

Soviet Counter-Attacks Held in Check, Says High Command

KHARKOV IS CIRCLED

Domei

BERLIN, June 15.—The German forces fighting in the Sebastopol area succeeded on Monday in gaining further Soviet ground, the High Command announced today.

As a result, the High Command said, the German lines could be shortened while "all enemy counter-attacks were held in check."

It was meanwhile learned that German air raids on the Soviet rear Sunday, which were directed at railway centers, caused the destruction of nine railway locomotives and more than 30 freight cars.

In the north, harbor installations at Murmansk were subjected to heavy German air raids yesterday, according to the High Command.

German bombers in successive waves dropped heavy bombs on hangars and sheds on the main quay of Murmansk harbor.

Fires still burning in the northern and eastern parts of the city were extended by fresh bomb hits and later the dense smoke which spread over the city area could be seen from German planes at a distance of more than 150 kilometers.

Kharkov Surrounded

Special to the Yomiuri

BERLIN, June 15.—The war situation has developed very favorably for Germany, as forces under the command of Field Marshal Fedor von Bock in the Eastern front, which commenced new offensive drives in the Kharkov area in concert with the operation against Sebastopol, broke through the Soviet central defense line while pretending to concentrate German offensive in the southern region.

According to the announcement made by the German military authorities today, one portion of the German forces turned around the eastern sector of Kharkov and now Kharkov is being surrounded from the southeastern direction. This German unit is believed to be a portion of the Reich troops, which recently crossed the Donetz River.

Meanwhile, the Ukrainian forces under the command of Marshal Simon Timoshenko, numbering 30 divisions or about 500,000 men, are now facing the fate of being surrounded by the German forces.

Fall Seen Certain

Special to the Yomiuri

STOCKHOLM, June 15.—German forces that occupied the Stalin fortress at Sebastopol are still continuing to attack main enemy positions with the cooperation of their air force, and the fall of Sebastopol is now believed to be only a question of time.

Information reaching here from the British side says that the Russian army at Sebastopol had mobilized women and children for the defense of the city. However, the Soviets seem to have given up any hope of further resistance, and to prepare for retreat, troops and munitions are now being loaded on transports for shipment from the port to safer regions.

Sinks Soviet Vessel

Closely following the recent prediction of Virginio Gayda, editor of the Gionale d'Italia, regarding the Italian Navy's operation in the Soviet waters, the Italian High Command today announced: "One of the Italian speed boats operating in the Black Sea sector torpedoed and sank a Soviet transport of 10,000 tons type at the mouth of the Sebastopol naval port," reports a Hochi special dispatch from Rome, according to Domei.

The Italian High Command announcement confirms the fact that the Italian Navy is operating in the Black Sea sector, points out the dispatch.

It is, however, noteworthy, asserts the dispatch, that the Italian speed boat did not pass through the Dardanelles, respecting the international treaty in order to maintain friendly relations with Turkey.

The dispatch further adds that it is kept a secret which course the Italian speed boat followed in reaching its destination to attack the enemy.

British Warships Sunk

Special to the Yomiuri

BERLIN, June 15.—In a special communique issued today, the Italian Headquarters announced that Italian air force had sunk two Brit-

(Continued on Page 2)

Washington Admits Seizure of 4 Planes By Turkish Officials

Domei

LISBON, June 13.—Admitting the forced landing of four United States planes on Turkish territory on June 12, the Associated Press reported here from Ankara that the four machines were temporarily seized and the men were interned by the Turkish authorities. The news agency further said that the aircraft were large-sized bombers of the Consolidated type and were forced to land on their return flight to the United States on account of shortage of fuel.

U.S. SHIFTING FOCUS TO ATLANTIC ACTION

Smokescreen Laid on Debacles in Pacific—Diversion of Public Eye Sought

SOVIET PACT PART OF PLOT

Big Gap Between Government Plans and Reality in Output of War Materials

Having been robbed of all means for making an offensive in the Pacific because of the annihilation of its aircraft carrier strength and the loss of the base at the Aleutians, American Government leaders are again broadcasting rumors to the effect that the Atlantic is of greater importance than the Pacific. This is simply to cover up the American naval defeats in the Pacific and to hoodwink the American people, according to the Buenos Aires correspondent of the Yomiuri.

The official pledge for the formation of a second front in Europe as contained in the recent pacts among Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union, the dispatch of new American troops to Ireland and the forced landing of American airplanes in Turkish territory are all but part of the American plot to shift the attention of the American people from the Pacific to the Atlantic, the Yomiuri correspondent further says in an international telephone talk with his head office in Tokyo on Monday.

The conversation follows:

Q. The sinking of the aircraft carrier of the Enterprise and Hornet classes must have reduced the aircraft carrier fleet of the United States to a practical zero in spite of the fact that the United States heretofore has depended on its aircraft carriers as the pillar of its Pacific strategy. How will the United States replenish it in strategy and in fleet formation?

1 or 2 Carriers Left

A. Let me tackle fleet formation first. According to the American side, they have still some aircraft carrier strength but actually the United States has only one or two aircraft carriers. Some merchant vessels have already been converted into aircraft carriers or are in course of conversion but their number and other details are entirely unknown. It is, however, known that some of these vessels will be transferred to Britain. According to the Janes warship directory, five aircraft carriers are in course of construction and six are to be started in construction within this year.

Q. How much time is it necessary to have an aircraft carrier built according to the present shipbuilding efficiency?

A. In 1940, the two aircraft carriers, Wasp and Hornet, took 15 months but they claim that now they can make larger vessels in shorter time. Since the Pearl Harbor debacle, the United States has vigorously been speeding up its shipbuilding program. A year ago, only six private shipyards were building warships under order of the Navy but it is now claimed that as many as 225 shipyards are engaged in turning out warships under Government orders.

Q. Will construction be accomplished as planned?

A. Much propaganda is being injected into this information. As a practical problem, labor power and materials have to be considered and it is but natural that things cannot be accomplished according to plans. Moreover, personnel to man the vessels has also to be considered.

No Mass Production

Walter Lippmann, the American political commentator, in a certain magazine of late attacked the Government, saying: "The Government is building vessels according to the old method and no mass production is being carried out."

Judging from this statement by

(Continued on Page 2)

Prepared for 100 Year Warfare

Premier General Hideki Tojo was in an expansive mood yesterday afternoon, as he met with the six journalists from Chile in a farewell interview. Explaining the fundamental reasons for Japan's world-shattering successes in the Greater East Asia War, he told his visitors that the nation, united as one man, was fully able to cope with a century of hostilities if the enemy asked for it.

Delegates of 2,000,000 Indians in East Asia Launch Independence Meeting at Bangkok

Thai Premier and Ambassador Tsubokami Extend Words of Felicitation—Messages From Japanese Leaders Read—Chandra Bose Cables

Domei

BANGKOK, June 15.—The resolution, "the only way left for India to be free from the whirlpool of the war is a declaration of Independence and an immediate severance of every relation with Britain," was formally adopted at a secret session of the Indian Independence general meeting held from 3 p.m. this afternoon at the Oriental Hotel.

Domei

BANGKOK, June 15.—Representing 2,000,000 Indians in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere who aim at the complete independence of India, the Indian Independence League held its first session from 9 a.m. today at the Royal theater here.

Those present at the meeting included about 100 representatives from India, representative Indians from Japan, Malaya and the Indian army.

Among the honored guests were leading Thai statesmen, Japanese, German and Italian representatives.

After Premier Luang Bipul Songgram's congratulatory address was read by his proxy, the head of the Bangkok Branch of the League delivered an address and then Rash Behari Bose, representing the Indians in Tokyo, took the rostrum and declared that those who act courageously alone are crowned with success.

Then, Teiji Tsubokami, Japanese Ambassador to Thailand, expressed hearty wishes for the success of the Indian independence movement.

The Japanese Ambassador was followed by the German and the Italian Ministers, who promised to support India win its independence and help bring about a world new order.

After congratulatory telegrams from Premier General Hideki Tojo and Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo of Japan were read, the first day's session of the League was brought to a close at 1 p.m.

Chandra Bose Sends Greetings

Domei

BANGKOK, June 15.—Declaring that the leaders of the Indian Independence Movement may have to resort to arms at the last stage of the movement in order to realize their independence, Chandra Bose, famed Indian nationalist now residing in Berlin, cabled a message to Rash Behari Bose, saying that the independence of India must be carried out by the Indians themselves.

Chandra Bose sent the message to Rash Behari Bose, chairman of the reception committee of the Indian Independence League, now convening in Bangkok, where its first session opened today.

The gist of Chandra Bose message follows:

"It is a great pleasure for me to learn that Mr. Rash Behari Bose is holding a rally at Bangkok today.

I wish to tender congratulations of the European branch of the Indian Independence League and myself by sending this message to you.

"During my 18 months stay in Europe, I have become convinced that Japan, Germany and Italy are out to destroy British imperialism.

"However, the independence of India must be carried out by the Indians themselves. The leaders of the Indian independence movement, I firmly believe, are bound to take up arms at the last stage of their independence movement.

"At the last stage of the movement, I know nothing will arise to present my return to India.

"I am fully convinced that India will obtain its independence during the current war. The freedom of India signifies the eradication of the American and British influences from East Asia, which is simultaneously the aim of the invincible Japa-

(Continued on Page 2)

HITLER CONGRATULATES ANTONESCU ON 60TH YEAR

Ribbentrop, Goering Also Send Telegrams to Rumanian Premier

D.N.B.

BERLIN, June 15.—The Fuehrer sent the following telegram to the Rumanian Prime Minister, Marshal Ionu Antonescu, on the occasion of his 60th birthday on June 15:

"I send you my heartiest wishes on the occasion of your 60th birthday. I recall the especially notable contribution, made by Rumania and her brave army under your leadership in our struggle against our common enemy, the Soviet Union. I sincerely wish that your activity may long remain preserved for the benefit of your country and for the happiness of the Rumanian people."

Reich Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop also sent a cordial telegram to Marshal Antonescu on the same occasion.

Reich Marshal Hermann Goering cabled his best wishes to Marshal Antonescu on the occasion of his 60th birthday recalling the historic task which the leader of Rumania has undertaken both for his country and for the establishment of the new order in Europe.

GOVERNMENT WILL PUSH OUTPUT INCREASE PLAN

Commerce-Industry Ministry to Eradicate Obstacles Which Have Been Discovered

According to reports submitted by various parties of the major factories investigation regulations, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry plans to make strenuous efforts to eliminate all obstacles which are inimical to production increase.

As various matters which have been impending the smooth execution of the production plan have been brought to light, researches will be conducted by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in order to eradicate them.

In connection with the proposed eradication of obstacles existing with reference to materials, labor, technical skill, funds, facilities and transport, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry will cooperate with ministries concerned.

Reich Evacuees for Lisbon

Domei

VICHY, June 15.—Carrying some 180 German evacuees from the United States, the 8,980-ton Portuguese ship, Nyassa, sailed today from New York for Lisbon, according to a report received here from New York today.

TOKUTOMI EXHORTS INDIA TO USE FISTS

Force of Arms Is Only Real Means for Independence, Says Veteran Scribe

BANGKOK RALLY HAILED

Marks a Beginning of Positive Movement for Freedom, He Says

Pointing out that force of arms is essential for the Indians in attaining their object of complete independence, Soho Tokutomi, a veteran journalist, declared that since Japan has no ambition at all on India, he hopes that they will take part immediately as a free race in the construction of a common prosperity sphere in the Greater East Asia zone.

The mass rally by the members of the Indian Independence League, which got under way at Bangkok on June 15, Mr. Tokutomi said, is a matter for deep congratulation as it marks the beginning of a positive movement for the freedom of the Indian people.

British Misrule Attacked

For ages, the 350,000,000 Indian people were being controlled by less than 100,000 Britons who plotted and schemed to drain them of their last drop of blood by resorting to various means of exploiting the rich resources in India.

This is really the extremity of unreasonableness, the veteran newsman said, but why did the Indians continue such an existence?

The reason, he went on, is obvious. The crafty Britons separated those in the religious field and those among the so-called intellectual class, working behind their backs to cause friction between the two groups of people.

In order to break themselves from the chain of British slavery, the noted journalist said, it is necessary for the 350 million Indians to put up a consolidated front for an independence campaign.

Fortunately, however, the Indians are gradually awaking from a deep and prolonged slumber, and as if to verify this fact, Pandit J. Nehru, the leader of the Indian National Congress, has expressed his whole-hearted support to Mahatma Gandhi in objecting to send Indians to the front for Britain and in demanding the last of the Britons to withdraw from Indian territory.

Continuing, Mr. Tokutomi stated that it is not the first time that Britishers have issued a "rubber cheque." During the first World War, Britain promised to give autonomy to the Indians after the war, and on this bait, tricked them into sending one million men to the front, 100,000 of whom having sacrificed their lives, but for what. . . .?

With the outbreak of the current war, particularly after the War of Greater East Asia, Britain showered honeyed words on Indian high officials in a desperate attempt to save the British Empire from total collapse, first by sending Sir Stafford Cripps, and this time, the Duke of Gloucester, to carry out its conciliatory measures. In view of their bitter experience, however, it is but natural that neither Nehru nor Gandhi fell into a trap so cleverly set by Britain.

Must Resort to Force

"One point I should like to stress, however," the veteran journalist stated, "and that is the tenacity of the British people. Because of their

(Continued on Page 2)

PLANES SMASH FENGLINCHEN AND OTHER BASES IN KIANGSI; 20TH BRIGADE EXTERMINATED

Good Poll Results Shown

The election of the members of the Tokyo Municipal Assembly held Monday was a great success with only 16.5 per cent absentees, as against 36.6 per cent at the previous election.

Even compared with the municipal election held at other big cities in the present year, Tokyo's result was the best, as the absentee rate was 28.8 per cent at the Osaka Municipal election held on May 30, 34 per cent at Kyoto held on June 5, 18.2 per cent at Yokohama held on June 10, and 16.8 per cent at Nagoya held on June 10.

Although the municipal election result was slightly worse than that shown at the recent general election for the members of the House of Representatives, at which the absentee rate was 14.3 per cent, the Tokyo municipal election held Monday was much better than expected.

Mukojima-ku showed the best result with only 7.9 per cent absentees, while Meguro-ku has the worst with 23.7 per cent. Kojimachi-ku and Kamata-ku which showed the absentee rate of 45 per cent and 45.4 per cent respectively at the previous election showed remarkable results of 17.9 and 17.7 per cent respectively at the election held Monday.

"While it is not yet known how the election resulted, it is gratifying to know that the number of votes cast was much more than expected," remarked Mayor Tomejiro Okubo of Tokyo, in commenting on the result of the election. "The fact that the number of the absentees was so small indicates that all the citizens had voted according to the spirit of aiding Imperial Rule. It is hoped that the same spirit will help the establishment of the ideal municipal administration."

The municipal election was also held at the city of Hachioji, yesterday, and the result was equally satisfactory. Of the total number of 13,147 voters, 12,510 went to the polling stations, and thus the total absentees were 629 or 4.7 per cent, as against 14.6 per cent at the previous election. There were 57 candidates for 36 seats in the Hachioji Municipal Assembly.

(Shown above is Railway Minister Hatta setting a good example for the rest of the Tokyo citizenry by casting his vote at the Fujimae National School in Hongo-ku)

PHILIPPINES IS RICHEST IN MINERAL RESOURCES

Ishihara, Back From Islands, Reveals Vast Wealth Lying Still Undeveloped

The mineral resources in the Philippines are the most abundant within the Co-Prosperity Orbit of the Greater East Asia and much is expected of the development of the huge amount of copper ore deposits, stated Shinzaburo Ishihara, director of the Ishihara Industrial Company, who arrived at Moji this morning after his four-month inspection trip in the Philippines, says the Asahi.

Revealing that natural resources such as chrome, iron and copper ores are lying undeveloped in the Philippines, Mr. Ishihara stated that efforts are now being focussed to exploit copper resources in the territory.

As to the copper deposits, he went on, the actual situation is that only two out of some 10 mines on Luzon Island have been in operation since several years ago and therefore, the exploitation of the mineral must be started from the first step.

"In this connection, I conferred leisurely with J. B. Vargas, Chief Administrator of the Provisional Government in the Philippines, and other prominent officials of the Government, and I found them extending the maximum measure of cooperation to the Japanese, Mr. Ishihara concluded.

Envoy Kerr in Moscow

Domei

VICHY, June 15.—Presumably to exchange ratifications of the recently concluded Anglo-Soviet Treaty, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador to the Soviet Union, arrived today at Moscow by plane from Kuibishev, according to a Havas dispatch received here from Moscow today.

MANCHOUKUO TO CONDUCT ART EXHIBITION IN TOKYO

Program to Fete Decade Anniversary — Japan to Donate Paintings for Mukden Display

An exhibition of rare art objects, books and other treasures of Manchoukuo will be held in Tokyo in September, as one of the programs for celebrating the 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo, according to the Hochi.

At the same time, 30 prominent painters of Japan, both Japanese and Western schools, will donate their pictures to Manchoukuo in celebration of the great event and their pictures will be exhibited at Mukden this fall.

These two projects have long been planned, but actual preparation has been delayed because of the difficulty in transporting such articles. However, it is now reported that the authorities concerned of the two countries will shortly confer as to the method of shipment.

The rare Manchoukuoan treasures to be exhibited at the Imperial Museum, Uyeno, Tokyo, in autumn, will include Buddhist sutras in Manchoukuoan and Mongolian languages, porcelains of the Chin and Liang eras that were unearthed in Manchoukuo, rare embroideries, and other valuable articles showing the arts and culture of the ancient Manchu.

Pictures to be painted and donated to Manchoukuo by Taikan Yokoyama, Seiho Takeuchi, Gyokudo Kawai and other prominent artists of Japan, are reportedly finished already.

Japanese Take Kinki—Enemy Mop-Up Under Way

3RD ZONE TOTTERING

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN CENTRAL CHINA, June 15.—Operating in search of enemy remnants over the Chekiang-Kiangsi front, formations of Japanese Army aircraft at dawn today raided Fenglinchen, severely bombing military establishments.

Another formation of Japanese Army planes bombed Erhshihpatu the same afternoon, reducing remaining military establishments there.

20th Brigade Eliminated

Domei

SWATOW, Kwangtung Province, June 16.—Approximately 1,500 troops of the Chungking Independent 20th Brigade have been virtually eliminated from the mountainous area in the eastern portion of Kwangtung Province, following the successful clean-up drives, which were started by picked Japanese detachments from midnight Thursday.

As a result of these mopping-up operations, the routed enemy left behind more than 170 dead, while the Japanese destroyed or burned down 41 military establishments of the enemy, according to field messages received here today.

Kinki Stronghold Falls

A field dispatch from a Nichi Nichi war correspondent on the Kiangsi front dated June 14 revealed that a Japanese detachment which commenced a drive on Kienchang in northern Kiangsi Province from Fuchow, central Kiangsi Province, captured Kinki, eastern Kiangsi, some 40 kilometers northeast of main objective at noon, June 13 and the Japanese are now mopping up enemy remnants in that sector, reports Domei.

Surrounded by mountains on three sides and protected by the Kinki River on the south, it is a natural fortress with a towering wall of more than 10 feet high surrounding the town.

Kinki is center of the commercial and agricultural industries of the districts which are especially noted for production of a high grade tobacco.

War Zone Collapsing

By Domei Staff Correspondent

CHEKIANG-KIANGSI FRONT, June 13.—With the capture of Shangjao, enemy strategic point in Kiangsi Province, the Third War Zone is now on the verge of collapse.

The significance of the capture of Shangjao by Imperial Forces may be explained as follows:

1. If the Third War Zone is placed under complete Japanese control, the Chiang Kai-shek regime, materially speaking, will suffer greatly because that zone (located in Chekiang and Kiangsi Province) is important as a base for smuggling commodities for Chungking and inner part of China under its influence.

Moreover, Chekiang plain is one of the most fertile lands in China and Chungking hitherto largely depended on Chekiang's rich agricultural products. Under these conditions, if the Chiang Kai-shek regime should lose the Third War Zone, the Chungking troops will suffer from an extreme shortage of food, thus accelerating the downfall of the regime.

2. From the strategical point of view, the Third War Zone is an important base of operations for guerilla tactics and air raids on areas under Japanese occupation and the Japanese mainland. Therefore, the Allied forces most earnestly desire to hold that zone to the last moment.

Especially, the mental blow to be inflicted upon the United States will be great since the United States most earnestly desired to utilize that zone as a powerful base for air operations against areas under Japanese occupation and, at the same time, it wanted to make the zone an important base of operations for Chungking troops to effect counter-attacks against Japanese troops in China.

The United States has already suffered a heavy blow because nearly all planes supplied by U.S. air forces to the Third War Zone were destroyed by daring successive Japanese bombing upon airfields in that zone.

When we consider all these facts and, moreover, in view of the fact

(Continued on Page 2)

JAPAN MUST GUARD AGAINST JEW PERIL

'We Must Not Slacken Our Vigilance,' Says Lieut-Gen. Nobutaka Shioden

Japan must not slacken its vigilance against the Jewish population of East Asia, writes Lieutenant-General Nobutaka Shioden, Member of the House of Representatives and a leader of the Jew Ostracism Movement of Japan, in an article entitled "Co-Prosperity Sphere and the Jews," appearing in the Kokumin Shimbun. The article, in substance, is as follows:

The Jewish influence began to encroach upon East Asia along with the British invasion of India. Robert Clive and Charles George Gordon, both pioneers of British aggression in Asia, were Jews.

Victor Sassoon, a prominent financier, as well as being a Jew, wielded a mighty influence in the economic circles in East Asia, with his headquarters located in Shanghai.

The Sassoon-Rothschild plutocracy, with its headquarters in London, held Europe under its financial influence.

The Jewish influence, represented by those statesmen, financiers and soldiers, extended its arms to East Asia through the medium of the Freemason.

Activities of Freemasons

The influence of the Freemason was planted in Hongkong, when Britain occupied the island after the termination of the Opium War. Since then, the Freemason extended its influence to Shanghai, Ningpo, Amoi, Peking and Tientsin.

At the same time, its sphere of influence was expanded in the northern part of Asia along with the advance of Tsarist Russia to the east. In conjunction with the headquarters in Shanghai, the Freemasons in Harbin disturbed the financial circle of East Asia.

Nor were the Philippines, Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies free from the influence of Freemasonry and the Jews.

It was during the term of government of the 15th Shogun of the Tokugawa Bakufu, that the Jewish influence set foot in Japan for the first time.

Making use of the critical condition of the Tokugawa Shogunate at that time, the Jews offered support to the Bakufu through the medium of the French Government. Their activities in those days were very much like those of the Degaullist regime, which is now striving to hinder the formation of new order in Europe.

Their attempt, however, was not successfully materialized, because of the solid national system of Japan and the clear insight of the then Shogun, Yoshinobu Tokugawa.

Jews Use Legal Means

Since then, the invasion of Jewish influence into Japan has been repeatedly carried out under the cover of legal means. Consequently, our country had to stage severe fights against the venomous attempts which the Jews made in Japan's political, economical and educational circles.

The battles which we fought against the degenerative tendencies that appeared in those spheres of national life were nothing but a struggle with the Jewish peril.

Democracy, capitalism, and communism are all inventions of the Jews. The peril of the Jews may be more fully understood if we learn that President Franklin D. Roosevelt is a descendant of a Dutch Jew.

At present the Jews living in East Asia aggregate 100,000, but their influence must not be thought light of because of their numerical inferiority.

Some people are of the opinion that those Jews in East Asia should be utilized properly for the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Some of the Jews have offered cooperation to the Japanese Forces while others desired to become naturalized as Japanese subjects.

Must Be on Alert

Such tendencies seem very natural or praiseworthy. However, we must be on the alert lest we should be caught by their honeyed tongues. We see in Britain and America good examples of the nations, which have fallen victims to the venomon and greed of the Jews.

Of course, we do not advocate that the Jews be massacred. But we must not treat them like the nationals of the Axis countries. It is a grievous fallacy to think that the Jews living in the Axis countries are different from the Jews living in the anti-Axis countries.

It is said that "the Jews side with both camps." They stand in the camp of plutocracy and that of the communists, in the Axis front and in the Allied front.

The Japanese people should "look hard at the Jews" in order to ascertain the true nature of this complicated problem and strive to build a thoroughly fortified national-defense system that will not be penetrated by any deliberate trick.

NO TOBACCO FOR SCHOOLS

Kumamoto Prefecture Bans Cigarettes as Harmful to Students

Marking another concrete policy of the Government toward stronger discipline in schools under the wartime situation, the Kumamoto Local Monopoly Bureau announced on Monday the suspension of distribution of cigarettes to supply depots of all colleges and higher schools within the prefecture, reports Domei.

Tobacco do more harm than good to students, who are supposed to devote themselves to studies, a spokesman of the monopoly bureau opined.

Press Comments

Tuesday, June 16

YOMIURI—New Stage of Indian Independence Movement

KOKUMIN—India's Historical Step

ASAHI—Chungking's Third War Zone

New Stage of Indian Independence

YOMIURI—The conference of the leaders of the Indian independence movement now under way at Bangkok, backed by Japan, Germany, Italy and Thailand, is epoch-making in that the movement has been placed on an international scale.

What is especially noteworthy about this Bangkok meeting is that the delegates are representatives from practically all the political and religious organizations in India. This foretells a bright future for India, when it is taken into consideration that the British rule was maintained in India only because of inner strife among the political and religious bodies instigated by the British.

It was just after the first European War that there was manifested among the native inhabitants of India the first concrete movement for independence. The movement, it is true, has been hampered by the existence of minorities, the self-centered activities on which the British Government placed their hopes.

The Indian minorities, in the last analysis, have been brought about by the diffence of religious faiths. Their principles, however, are not so incompatible to one another as is the case of similar bodies in Europe. Even the much-propagated difference between the Hindu and the Muslim will be bridged before the common cause of Indian independence.

From the standpoint of the prevailing international situation, now is the time that India should release itself from the British shackles. The British Government, failing to see this trend, is still doing its utmost to retain India in its fold. No matter how much Britain may exert itself however, there is no hope left for Britain to retain the control of its treasure house. In this respect, the present visit of the Duke of Gloucester to India is futile.

The conference at Bangkok may be regarded as the signal-fire for all Indians to rise against their British oppressors. It is a most remarkable example of all moves of oppressed nations to liberate themselves from tyranny. It might very well incite the sympathy of the world. The Indian independence movement is now closely related with the Axis Powers' historic undertakings to establish a new order in the world. Thus it may be said that the movement has a very bright future.

India's Historical Step

KOKUMIN—A general meeting of the Indian Independence League was convened at Bangkok from Monday. The present meeting is remarkably different in nature from similar ones so far held at various places throughout the world, in that it will deliberate on practical ways and means to attain the desired independence and that the participants at the meeting are representatives from among the 2,000,000 Indian residents abroad.

For the past 200 years, India has sweated under the tyranny of British rule, and in an effort to hold them thus, Britain today is attempting to intimidate the Indians with armed force, on the one hand, while on the other, it is cajoling them with sugared words. That the Duke of Gloucester, brother of King George VI of England, has been delegated to placate the Indians with his Royal presence is a fine example in case of the British way of cajoling.

Likewise, the strict martial law now in force in Sind, Bengal and other provinces, to suppress rebellions, is good proof of the British intimidation in India, so far often resorted to in order to bring the unarmed populace in that country to their heels. The question that arises at this juncture is, will the true Indian patriots acquiesce to this state of affairs under the despotic rule of the British?

We are now given to understand that the three most eminent Indian national leaders, namely, Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who in the past have not been reconciled to one another, have of late been fast united in their joint move to pull their country out of the mire of British oppression. They have reached a perfect agreement on the fundamental principles to guide the movement for Indian independence. This is plain evidence that all the Indian people are now resolute in their common task of relieving their own country from the tyranny of Britain.

Mahatma Gandhi's time-old non-resistance and non-cooperation ideas, which are apt to stand in the way of the speedy realization of India's independence, contrast vividly with what are harbored by other Indians, especially those living outside their mother country, in that they are much more flexible. They are apparently of the view that the march into India of a third party's forces is necessary for the cause of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

All in all, the Indian people are confronted with a historic task, the execution of which is to be borne in its entirety by them. What we wish to suggest to them at this important turning point is that they should resort to drastic methods if they wish to realize their aspirations.

Chungking's Third War Zone

Asahi—The Japanese Forces, operating in eastern Chekiang, have now brought the entire province under their control. They crossed the provincial border into Kiangsi on the 11th of this month, and on the following day occupied Yushan, allegedly the enemy's base for air raiding Japan.

The Imperail Forces, in expanding their sphere of operation, soon wedged deep into Shangjao, where the headquarters of the high command of Chungking's Third War Zone are located. The fortress was occupied on the 15th.

Other units of the Japanese Forces, meantime, began their southward drive at a point south of Nanchang, Kiangsi Province. These forces, as if riding on a swift current, swiftly reduced the enemy forces infesting the region to the south of Lake Poyang. Then, on the 11th of this month, the same units occupied Tengfew, a key point on the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway. The next day, Kienchang, to the south of Tengfew was reduced by the same forces.

Thus, the two branches of the Imperial Forces, moving east and west of the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway, respectively, are expected to meet soon at a point on the railway.

At the outset of these operations of the Japanese Forces in the Chekiang-Kiangsi area, Lieutenant-General Ku Chu-tang, the commander-in-chief of Chungking's Third War Zone Army, underestimating the strength of the Imperial Forces, thought that the operations, if successful, would not come beyond the Kinhwa-Lanki defense line. He failed to take into consideration the striking power of the speed units of the Japanese Forces, who could cover 20 kilometers per day on an average. The result was that his Army was relentlessly crushed, and the whole of the Third Zone is now under the control of the Japanese.

The success of the Imperial Forces has proved a severe blow to the Chungking regime, which has lost the important route of the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway and a large expanse of fertile land. The same operation on the other hand, gave the Japanese such important bases as Kinhwa, Lanki, Chuchow, Lishui, Yashan and Shangjao, at which strategic points, Chungking was preparing its counter-attack against Japan with the aid of the Anglo-Saxon Powers. The same regime is now doomed to lose its other air bases one after another.

The terrible power of the Japanese Air Forces is here for Chungking to see in the havoc now being wrought by the Japanese war birds on Kweilin, Kwangsi Province.

Fenglinchen Raided By Japanese Planes

(Continued From Page 1)

that Chiang Kai-shek strictly ordered Chungking generals in the Third War Zone to defend that zone to the last man and the United States attempted to assist Chungking forces in the zone, their disappointment will be great.

Operations Cover Vast Area

With the area of operations totaling 100,000 square kilometers and the roads traversed by the Japanese Forces totaling 800 kilometers, the Chekiang-Kiangsi campaign, until the capture of Shangjao yesterday, is comparable to the Malay operations in scale, war-correspondents of the Asahi reported from Shanghao, according to Domei.

Eight hunderd kilometers, they point out is the distane between Tokyo and Shimonoseki, and the whole area of operations presented a difficult terrain, with rivers and marshlands among mountains and hills. Moreover, the local rainy season caused floods at many places, while the intermittent fine weather was accompanied by scorching heat.

Overcoming these disadvantages, the Asahi said, the Japanese Forces occupied 16 important strongholds, including Tungyang, Iwu, Chienteh, Pukiang, Kinhwa, Lanchi, Joki, Yungkeng, Tangchi, Lungyu, Chuchow, Kiangshan, Changshan, Yushan and Shangjao.

Germans Gain More In Sebastopol Push

(Continued From Page 1)

ish cruisers and one destroyer, and caused heavy damage to one battleship, two cruisers and one aircraft carrier in the Mediterranean in the neighborhood of Tunis.

The communique said:

"Italian scout planes discovered a British convoy in the Mediterranean near Tunis on June 13, and immediately a formation of bomber and torpedo planes was dispatched to the spot. As the result of an intensive battle, two British cruisers and one destroyer were sunk, while one aircraft carrier, one battleship and two cruisers were severely damaged by torpedoes. In the air battle, 15 British planes were shot down."

Attack Results Announced

D.N.B.

ROME, June 15.—One of two convoys strongly escorted by battleships, cruisers, aircraft-carriers and destroyers coming from the Atlantic was sighted by our scouting planes on June 13. The Italian air force immediately went into action and attacked the convoy between Sardinia and Tunisia. From morning till sunset Italian torpedo planes, bombers and dive bombers despite fierce AA-fire from the escorting vessels and attacks from the planes of the aircraft carriers sank two enemy cruisers, one torpedo-boat destroyer and four steamers. Moreover one battleship, one aircraft carrier, two cruisers, one torpedo-boat destroyer and four steamers were heavily damaged. In the ensuing aerial combats, 15 enemy planes crashed in flames into the sea while 20 Italian machines failed to return to their bases. Several of our pilots were later picked up by our Red Cross planes.

From the North African theater of war it is reported that the new battle which developed after the fall of Bir Hacheim has resulted, after terrific fighting, in the enemy forces being cut into two. The Axis forces have advanced beyond Acroma and the Via Balbia thus reaching the coast. All enemy forces, consisting of strong formations, have been encircled. The number of prisoners and the extent of war trophies taken is not yet known.

U.S. SHIFTING FOCUS TO ATLANTIC ACTION

(Continued From Page 1)

Mr. Lippmann alone, it is easy to suppose that there is a large gap between the Government claim and reality. However, we should never ignore the building efficiency and capacity of the United States.

Q. What move does the United States intend to make in the way of Pacific strategy or operation for the immediate present until the aircraft carrier fleet is replenished?

A. In a word, the United States has no proper measure to take in this connection. If defense is of utmost importance in the Pacific after the loss of Singapore and the Dutch East Indies, the annihilation of the aircraft fleet in the latest battle and the landing of the Japanese troops on the Aleutians have brought about the second stage to the defensive position of the United States.

The United States is really on the defensive, being in no position to think of the offensive in the Pacific. Of late, Government sources, have begun broadcasting rumors to the effect that the Pacific is of secondary importance. The recrudescence of this kind of rumors gives evidence of the United States being on the defensive.

Pacific Only Secondary

It may be recalled in this connection that immediately after the fall of Singapore, Secretary of Navy Colonel Frank Knox and others broadcast similar rumors, giving secondary importance to the Pacific. The tripartite agreements among the United States, Britain and Soviet Russia, in which a public pledge is made for the formation of a second front in Europe, the latest dispatch of American soldiers to Ireland and the forced landing of American airplanes in Turkish territory are part of the design of the American Government to shift the attention of the American people from the Pacific to the Atlantic in support of the rumor that the Pacific is of secondary importance.

Q. If the Pacific is considered of secondary importance as you say, there must have occurred considerable criticism as before.

A. The Australian Minister of External Affairs, Herbert V. Evatt, on June 13 was the first to declare, "Don't forget the Pacific" in his radio talk. Chungking Foreign Minister T. V. Soong and Chungking Ambassador to Washington, Dr. Hu Shih will follow suit in no time. Mr. Kiralfy who wrote the book "Victory in the Pacific" slandered this political plot of the American Government, declaring:

"The key to the World War is shifted to the Pacific already. Our victory or defeat is to be determined in the Pacific, not the Atlantic. The naval authorities should look at this fact squarely instead of unnecessarily covering up their defeats and decide victory or defeat in the Pacific."

This assertion has caused considerable repercussions.

Q. As the aircraft carriers have been smashed, isn't it true the United States cannot do much?

Rivalry Between Army, Navy

A. That is so. As it is, such assertion has no possibility of development. In short, it comes from the argument, "Don't give up the Pacific." What has amused us of late is the question of rivalry between the army and naval commanders regarding the right to direct the air force. A certain Colonel who once served as a staff officer for the army air force and later served in the navy wrote in the June issue of the American Mercury to the following effect:

"The defense of Panama, Pearl Harbor, Australia and New Zealand is exposed to a serious crisis because of rivalry, which has developed surrounding the right to direct the army and navy air forces. The following instances may be cited:

"1. Lieutenant-General Frank M. Andrews in charge of the defense of the Panama Canal has no authority to issue orders to the naval air force there. The patrol duty by army airplanes is limited to the coastal line and on seas further than the line naval airplanes are patrolling on their own initiative. Accordingly, even if the navy obtains in any place west of the canal information necessary for the defense of the canal, the navy does not report it to the defense commander.

"2. So long as the air units are concerned, New Zealand is not under the command of General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in the Southeastern Pacific.

"3. The air units at Pearl Harbor are not unified, the control over them being divided between the army and navy commanders.

"Under such a situation, insistence on Pacific offensive by the air force is of no avail."

Q. Then, the American strategy in the Pacific is a practical zero, is that it?

A. The most they can do is guerilla warfare by means of submarines to disturb commerce, and there is no positive character in the American Pacific strategy. But this does not mean that the time is approaching for the United States navy to hold up its hands. Although it is true that domestic disturbances in the United States are considerable, it is dangerous to criticize these phenomena on the basis of our wishful observation. Comeback on the Pacific is a matter which President Roosevelt and others under him have never forgotten even in their dreams.

U.S. War Efforts Backfire

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 14.—Misleading though it is, a superficial glance at the Allied war effort makes it appear as though the United States, after a half year of frenzied preparations, is now leading some 26 United nations against the Axis with the whole world as a battlefield, well-informed circles here opined.

A more careful study of the facts reveals that everything that the United States has done so far in the prosecution of the war has backfired, causing great disappointment to the American public.

Aside from the eight years of fundamentally unsound Rooseveltian administration, immediately preceding the war, these observers pointed out, there is no systematic organization for the prosecution of the war nor is there any definite policy in carrying out war objectives.

One of the greatest mistakes that the United Nations made before the outbreak of the East Asia War, and which contributed greatly to their successive defeats, was giving first precedence to the defense of the British Isles instead of to the more important sections of the globe.

According to the Allied war program, the British Isles was of first importance, then the Atlantic, Soviet Russia, Northern Africa, the Mediterranean and lastly China, these well-informed circles declared.

Hopes Disappointed

When the War of Greater East Asia broke out and developments turned out so differently from the fond anticipations of Washington and London, the Allies had to change the order of precedence of defense and do it quickly. However, the United States, although it must be admitted that those in the higher positions did try, could not remold the sentiment of the easy-going American public into taking the war seriously, nor could it expand its inadequate production of war materials, nor could it satisfactorily increase the quantity and raise the quality of its armed forces quickly enough.

The natural result was that there no longer exists in East Asia, even a semblance of American territory or influence, these circles said, adding, while Britain and the Netherlands have also lost their treasured colonies all because, in defending Allied territories, the British homeland and the Atlantic regions were given precedence over East Asia.

Underlying the underlining the basically weak war policy of the United Nations, was the inability of American economy to adjust itself to the requirements of economics of total warfare.

It took the War of Greater East Asia to awake the Americans into the realization that not only their armed forces but the quality of the military and naval command were anachronisms in a modern world with modern armies and up-to-date alert general staffs, they concluded.

U.S. Navy Reports Unreliable

The United States Navy Department issued a communique reporting the results of the Coral Sea Battle and the loss of an aircraft carrier, the Lexington, and simultaneously began issuing fabricated report that the Japanese Navy lost in the encounter, points out well-informed quarters here, reports Domei.

The spreading of these alleged American victory stories originated from the Navy Department's attempt to distort the Allied fleets defeat in the battle of the Coral Sea and the false reports of the American naval force which participated in the same engagement, point out these quarters.

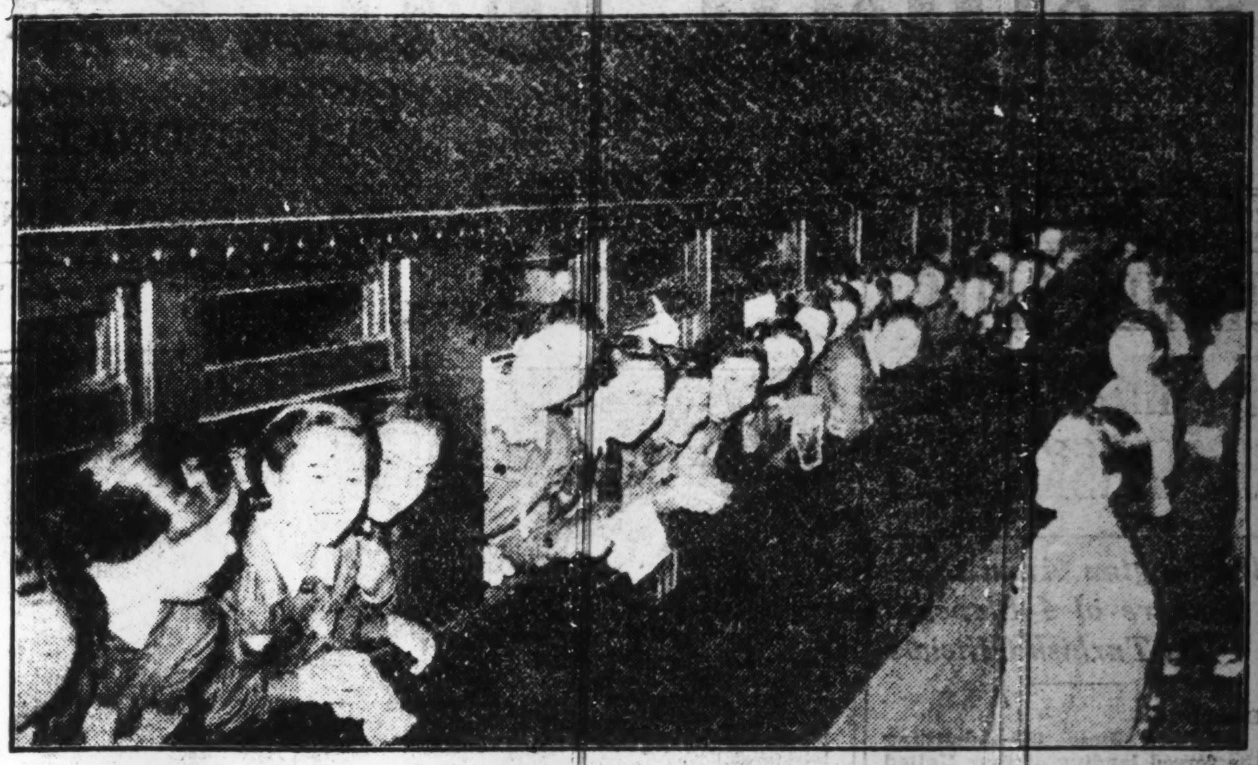
It is quite laughable to note that these "tall-tales" claimed the sinking of Japanese warships of strange names.

It is not surprising to us that the American Navy Department should issue such colored reports because the American Navy once claimed to have sunk a Japanese battleship, the Hiranuma, which has never existed in the Japanese Navy.

It is doubtful how long the American Government will be able to conceal from its people that all American aircraft carriers except one or two of B class type have been sent to their watery graves.

Is it the intention of the Washington Government to conceal from its people the loss of war vessels including some battleships, making Lexington the scapegoat of the others, these quarters opined.

To Make Manchoukuo Settlers Happy



Fifty-four young girls who are to enter the Pingkiang Provincial Girls' Training Quarters, Manchoukuo, for qualifying themselves to become brides of Japanese settlers in Manchoukuo, left Tokyo station at 8 p.m. Monday. They are the second group of Japanese girls to enter the training quarters, and were recruited from Northeastern prefectures. Mrs. Takeyo Kumai, head of the Pingkiang Training Quarters, is to act as their chaperone and guide on their trip to Manchoukuo.

Freedom Movement For India Launched At Bangkok Meeting

(Continued From Page 1)

nese Forces.

"The time is ripe for all Indians to unite into one strong, solid organization.

While praying for the success of the rally of the Indian Independence League, I firmly believe that the rally marks the start of our march toward final victory."

Hayashi Urges Action

Declaring that "it isn't time to debate about Indian Independence but the time to act," General Senjuro Hayashi, President of the Asia Development Federation, sent a telegraphic message of congratulation and encouragement to the opening session of the general meeting of the Indian Independence League at Bangkok, reports Domei.

Recalling that not only the Japanese people but influential Japanese organizations whose objective is the welfare and development of the peoples of Asia sent thousands of letters of encouragement to the leaders of the League. The General emphasized that this was not a manifestation of political ambitions regarding India but the "spontaneous outburst of Japanese friendship and sympathy" for a nation with which cultural contact has been maintained for centuries.

The determination of the Indian people, led by Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawarhal Nehru and other leaders to throw off the British American yoke, can be seen in their non-resistance, non-violence campaign against British rule, he said.

Hence, the meeting of the Indian Independence League in Bangkok at this time when Indian power is rising and British rule is waning, is "significant in the extreme," he said.

What will be said at the meeting will represent the "sentiments of all Indians in East Asia" and "we Japanese, recognizing this, will give our unqualified support to the movement," he declared.

Concluding his telegraphic message, General Hayashi representing the people of Japan expressed fervent hope that complete Indian independence will be realized.

GEN. KOISO REPORTS AT ISE

Will Pay Respects at Kashiwara Shrine Today

Domei

UJI-YAMADA, June 15.—General Koiso, newly appointed Governor-General of Chosen, together with his Secretary, Hideo Ono, arrived at Ise by Kwansai Kyoto Tramway at 4:34 p.m. today to report to the Ise Shrines his assumption of office.

Immediately after his arrival he proceeded to the Outer Shrine, and at seven in the evening to the Inner Shrine.

He is expected to pay his respects to the Kashiwara Shrine tomorrow, leaving here at 8:10 o'clock in the morning.

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DR. INADA GETS NEW POST

Nominated President of New Medical Association

Dr. Ryukichi Inada, member of the Imperial Academy and also honorary professor of the Tokyo and Kyushu Imperial Universities, has been nominated President of the new Medical Association, which is projected to begin shortly as the pivotal organ for the much-desired new medical structure, reports Domei.

Simultaneously, Surgeon Vice Admiral Dr. Shinichiro Takasugi, former Director of the Medical Affairs Bureau of the Navy Ministry, has been appointed Vice-President of the same Association.

CHUNGKING BANKS CLOSED

Domei

HONGKONG, June 16.—The Government-General of Hongkong issued an order today to close down the branches here of the Central Bank of China, the Farmers Bank of China and the Huo Huo Bank as well as the Bank of Canton, which were, before the Japanese occupation of the city, organs of the Chungking Government.

Simultaneously, the liquidation of the Bank of Canton by the Yokohama Specie Bank and the three branches by the Bank of Taiwan was ordered by the Government-General authorities here.

Suner to Visit Rome

Domei

BERLIN, June 14.—Spanish Foreign Minister, R. Serrano Suner, who was visiting France for some time, left Vichy for Rome today, according to a Transocean dispatch from Madrid. Well-informed quarters believe that the Spanish Foreign Minister will sign a new economic agreement between Italy and Spain during his stay in the Italian capital, the report added.

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Tokutomi Exhorts India to Use Fists

(Continued From Page 1)

nature, it seems hardly possible to drive them out of the country by mere words or resolutions. If the Britons are ready to quit India of their own accord, well and good, but if not, there is no alternative but to chase them out of the country by resorting to rough means. In short, if words cannot bring independence to the Indian people, they must appeal to force of arms."

Another point, and incidentally a very important one, is the Indian attitude toward Japan. As repeatedly stressed by Premier Hideki Tojo, the Japanese people harbor a deep sympathy toward the Indians and they are ready to extend every possible aid in enabling the Indians to acquire their freedom from the tyrannous British domination.

Unfortunately, however, Mr. Tokutomi said, there are some students among the Indian nationals who are still lending their ears to Anglo-Saxon cajolery and going to the length of believing that Japan might have a territorial ambition on India.

So long as there remain in India these people who are still under Britain's spell, it is impossible for the Indians to attain their ultimate object.

Japan has no ambition whatsoever on India, the well-known journalist declared. On the contrary, the country's only hope is that India will rally under the banner of the Asiatic peoples in constructing a lasting sphere of common prosperity in the Greater East Asia bloc.

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PREMIER, FOREIGN MINISTER SEND MESSAGES TO INDIANS HOLDING RALLY AT BANGKOK

Japan's Support for Freedom Movement Promised by Tojo

WILL OUST BRITAIN

Leaders Asked to Forget Minor Differences and Fight for Real Cause

AXIS BACKING MOVEMENT

Japan's support of the movement for freeing India from British rule was promised in a message from Premier Hideki Tojo which was read out amidst the resounding applause of workers in the cause of independence for India from all parts of the world who jammed the theater in Bangkok on Monday in a congress called to discuss practical measures for ousting Britain completely from India.

The Premier's message, which was read following a series of speeches in support of the position taken by Rash Behari Bose in his opening speech of the session, was followed by another from Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, in which the statesman directly responsible for the direction of Japan's foreign policy in the present most critical times to the entire world asked the leaders of India to forget minor differences of opinion and stand in a line to unite the 350,000,000 of their countrymen in ending the atrocious British regime which has kept them downtrodden for a very long time.

He gave assurance to the leaders of the movement for independence for India, the more prominent of whom were included in the meeting, that Japan, Germany, and Italy are completely agreed on the Indian question and that none of them harbor the least ambitions in India.

Another message from a Japanese dignitary, Teiji Tsubokami, Ambassador to Thailand, which followed, pointed out that India now has a God-sent opportunity of realizing its long cherished ideal to look after its own affairs.

The Premier's message was to the following effect:

"I have a heart-felt desire for an India ruled by the Indians.

"Unfortunately there are some conditions which are standing in the way of an independent India. Vestiges of British rules still remain in India, where there are military establishments maintained by Britains with an increase day after day in the strength of the troops manning them.

"I dare to state that the Japanese Empire is in an inflexible resolve not to stop until the last British military equipment in India is wiped out.

"I feel a conviction that there are two ways of saving India and no other. One is by Britain withdrawing from India. The other is by India itself cutting asunder all ties that bind it with Britain.

"I take delight in being able to say that I have convinced myself that the present Congress is an embodiment of Indian opinion in East Asia.

"I swear to the Congress that the Japanese Empire is prepared to back the movement for independence for India which is the aim of the present Congress."

Foerign Minister Togo's message in translation follows:

"As will be seen from the statements of the Imperial Government, Japan has nothing to hope of India except that it will speedily regain the freedom of which it has been deprived for a long time.

"It is, I think, a matter of general knowledge, too, that nothing under heaven will deflect Japan from the course it has set out upon of defeating and beating America and Britain.

"An opportunity which I am sure will not repeat itself has presented for India to set itself free. What the responsible leaders of India have to do at this critical moment is to forget minor differences of opinion there may be among them and unite in getting their countrymen to stand in a body at their side and to exert themselves to bring about the collapse of British Imperialism and realize an India by the Indians for the Indians, while cooperating with Japan, Germany and Italy which are working for a new world order armed with a spirit of justice.

"I have a firm conviction that the present Congress will be an occasion for the work of those in the movement for independence for India to be coordinated so as to permit the drive to make greater headway. I am, therefore, basing my greatest hopes on the whole independence drive after this rally of working in the cause of a free India."

Japan, Germany and Italy Are Cooperating To Back Indians, State Envoys at Bangkok

Domei

BANGKOK, June 15.—Japan, Germany and Italy are in close liaison and in perfect cooperation with each other regarding the Indian problems, stated Teiji Tsubokami, Japanese Ambassador to Thailand, in his congratulatory address at a plenary session of the Indian Independence League held here today.

He also stated that there cannot be a clash of interests among Japan, Germany and Italy as the three nations have no selfish design regarding India.

If India throws away the golden opportunity it is now facing, independence of India will become hopeless. Ambassador Tsubokami concluded his speech with hearty wishes for the success of the meeting upon which the eyes of the 350,000,000 people of India are riveted.

Also speaking at the meeting, Freiherr von Wendland, German Ambassador to Thailand, emphasized in his congratulatory message that Germany too is deeply concerned with the independence of India.

He stated that Japan, Germany and Italy have no territorial ambition toward India, adding that these nations are only desirous of seeing better future and progress of India.

The Ambassador Tsubokami's address, in substance, follows:

"The ardent desire of the Indian people in the past 100 years has been independence of their country. The 350,000,000 people of India have been longing for freedom for many years. We Japanese have also waited for the time when India for the Indians would be created.

"Now, the opportunity has come, and it is a matter of congratulation that the movement for independence of India has been started. It is significant that the meeting is held at the capital of Thailand, one of the best friends of Japan.

"I should like to make clear on this occasion that Japan, Germany and Italy are in close liaison and in perfect cooperation regarding the Indian problems. Japan, Germany and Italy are in accordance with the Three-Power Pact presenting a united front to overthrow their joint enemy, Britain.

"The fact that the attacking operation from both flanks upon Britain has been effectively carried out since the outbreak of the current world war proves nothing but perfect cooperation among these three nations. Now that independence of India is one of the causes for the collapse of the British Empire, the joint enemy of these three nations, it is a logical conclusion that Japan, Germany and Italy are in perfect accord regarding their policies toward India. It is crystal clear that there cannot be clashes of interests among Japan, Germany and Italy, as they have no selfish design concerning India.

"India is now faced with a golden opportunity. Independence of India will become hopeless if India throws away this opportunity. The world public attention is focussed upon the development of Indian af-

Continued on Page 2)

BOSE LAUDS GANDHI FOR FIRM ATTITUDE

Indian Independence Leader Exhorts All Indians to Fight For Freedom

MUST DESTROY BRITAIN

Thai Premier Pibul Sends Message of Encouragement to Bangkok Conference

Domei

BANGKOK, June 15.—With flattery and deception, Britain again attempted to court favor from India and cajole it into fighting for the sake of Britain in the present war despite the bitter experiences from which India suffered in course of the World War I, declared Rash Behari Bose, noted Indian patriot, at the general meeting of the Indian Independence League which opened its first day in the Thai capital today.

"We wish to pay our highest respect and express our sincere appreciation to Mahatma Gandhi for preventing India from being involved in the present war as a 'tool' of Britain," Mr. Bose asserted.

All Indians Rejoicing

"I am certain that all Indian patriots throughout the world, without a single exception, must have danced with joy when they heard the news of Japan's declaration of war on Britain and the United States," Mr. Bose declared, "and the Indian patriots admired from the bottom of their hearts the dazzling victories of the Japanese Army and Navy Forces which have smashed their way through the Anglo-Saxon forces and have occupied all important British bases in East Asia in rapid succession.

"India's freedom in the true sense of the word is a problem which can be solved only by the challenge of Japan against British imperialism," the Indian patriot pointed out, adding that India should not lose any time in the fight against Britain.

"Now, let's stand up together and give finishing touches to a gigantic preparatory work for India's independence for which Gandhi has fought for the past 20 years," Mr. Bose stated.

"I promise you that upon the conclusion of this conference, a most practical plan for the attainment of true and real freedom of India will be laid before you," Mr. Bose said.

Premier Pibul Speaks

Domei

BANGKOK, June 15.—Expressing his felicitations on the occasion of the opening of the general meeting of the India Independence League here today, Premier Luang Pibul Songgram, sent the following message to the meeting.

The address read by the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Thai Government follows:

"I attach great expectation to the

(Continued on Page 2)

TOJO TELLS SECRET OF WAR SUCCESSES

Chilean Journalists Told Spiritual Power of Japanese Nation Is Unequaled

READY TO FIGHT 100 YEARS

Visitors Praise Imperial Forces' Achievements as Unprecedented in World Annals

The answer clothed in the clearest terms to the question on the lips of people the world over of how it was that the Japanese arms could make such everlasting brilliant achievements in the war against the world's richest countries came unexpectedly Monday afternoon.

It came from Premier General Hideki Tojo, concurrently Minister of War, when he told the group of six Chilean newspapermen, who had come to say good-bye to him before their departure home from a stay of six months in the Empire that nothing on earth gave the Japanese, each and every one of them, greater pleasure than to be given an opportunity of dying for His Majesty the Emperor.

He pointed it out to his callers that the Empire's 2,602-year-old traditions were in the background of the most remarkable spectacle ever witnessed on earth. He said the 100,000,000 people of the Empire, literally in a body, each of them infused thoroughly with the spirit of sacrifice in the national cause which is the cause of His Imperial Majesty, are firmly at grips with their national foes in the War of Greater East Asia in which they have a implicit conviction of final victory, a conviction born of a conscious conviction of their power as a nation.

Premier Tojo told his callers in answer to another question that the Japanese people are prepared for the protraction of the war over a period of 100 years.

Another important statement, which it is believed would end a crop of mendacious reports abroad about Japan came from the Premier when he told the group that he felt a conviction that Japan was more favorably placed as regards materials than all other warring nations.

Premier Tojo said the 100,000,000 Japanese people, as one man in the literary sense of the term, are fighting the War of Greater East Asia.

"The spiritual power of the Japanese people is unequaled," the Premier said. "This, coupled with the fact that they are possessed of superior arms, is the explanation of the remarkable achievements of the Imperial Forces.

"America and Britain, in their reliance on their rich resources of materials, are dreaming of victory in the war. As for us, we are fighting

(Continued on Page 2)

SHANGJAO OCCUPIED BY JAPANESE UNITS AFTER FIERCE FIGHT

Key Enemy Point in Third War Zone Taken by Troops Advancing in Kiangsi

KNOWN FOR HEMP, TEA

Separate Nippon Forces Capture Kwanshan and Other Strategic Strongholds

Domei

KIANGSI FRONT, June 15.—The Headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Central China at noon today formally announced that the Japanese Forces have completely occupied Shangjao, a key point of strategic importance in the Third War Zone of the enemy, early this morning.

Shangjao is located in the northwestern part of Kiangsi Province.

Japanese Take Shangjao

Domei

KIANGSI FRONT, June 15.—Vanguard columns of the Japanese Forces, which have been advancing westward after reducing Kwangfeng, finally reached by dawn this morning Shanjao, the seat of the Headquarters of the Chungking Third War Zone, and completely occupied the enemy stronghold by 7 a.m.

Shangjao also is called Kwangsi and is a vitally important enemy base in the northeastern part of Kiangsi Province. The town is surrounded by thick walls. With a population of several thousands, it is known for its hemp, tobacco and tea.

Shangjao Fall Significant

Domei

KIANGSI FRONT, June 15.—Shangjao, enemy strategic point in the Third War Zone was captured by the crack Japanese units after severe fighting.

Enemy forces tried to offer resistance to the Japanese Forces at Changshan, Yushan and Kiangshan. However, part of the Japanese units made a detour from Kiangshan and on June 14 succeeded in reducing a district northeast of Shangjao.

Meanwhile other Japanese units captured enemy positions at Kwanshan and other points. No enemy remnants were seen in the district.

Despite the past three years' efforts on the part of the commander of the Third War Zone, the headquarters of the enemy forces is now occupied by the Japanese Forces.

U. S. A-CLASS CRUISER ALSO SUNK, 30 MORE ENEMY PLANES SHOT DOWN OFF MIDWAY, COMMUNIQUE REVEALS

'Pride' of United States Navy is Sunk

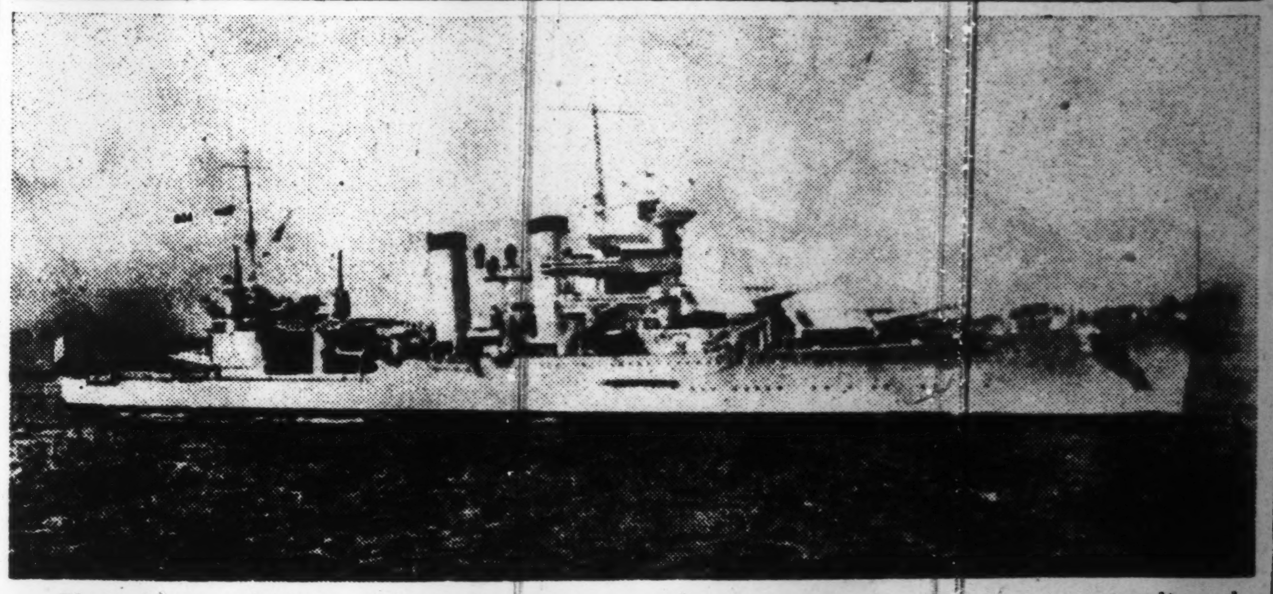

Photo shows an American A-class cruiser of the San Francisco type, 9,950 tons, which was also sunk by the Imperial Naval Forces in the battle off Midway Island. Equipped with 10 8-inch main guns, 9 5-inch high-angle guns, two catapults and four aircraft, with speed of 35 knots, and complement of 594, cruisers of this class are said to be the "cream" of the United States Navy.

One American Submarine Also Sent to Bottom By Imperial Navy

AIRCRAFT TOLL AT 150

Tokyo Announcement Believed Will Further Discredit False Propaganda

JAPAN'S VICTORY ADMITTED

The might of the Imperial Japanese Navy, which was amply displayed at the recent battle off Midway Island, was manifested in a higher relief when it was announced by the Imperial Headquarters Monday that, in addition to the damage already done to the enemy in the shape of the sinking of the aircraft carriers of the Enterprise class and Hornet class, an American A-class cruiser of the San Francisco class, 9,950 tons, and one American submarine were found to have been sunk by the Japanese Naval Forces and 30 more American planes were shot down.

The total number of American planes downed in the battle off Midway reached 150 in all.

The Imperial Headquarters' communique released at 4:30 p.m. on the same day follows:

"1. The Imperial Headquarters hereby adds one American A-class cruiser of the San Francisco class and one American submarine to the war results of the surprise attack off Midway Island previously announced.

"2. The enemy airplanes downed by the Japanese Forces in the surprise attack have been found to have totaled about 150."

Tried to Fool Public

When the battle off Midway was staged by Japan, the United States Navy attempted to hoodwink the public by false reports, as the adverse war results were too serious. When, however, the Japanese Headquarters made public its correct result on June 10, the United States had to admit the truth of the Japanese communique against its will, Domei comments. The Evening Standard carried a long article of Hanson Baldwin, noted American naval commentator, which says that Americans hereafter will not unconditionally admit an official report of the United States Navy as true. British authorities, too, declare that it will be premature to believe that the battle off Midway was a victory on the American side, adding that the Japanese official report is generally believed as correct.

Almost all leading neutral countries, not to mention Germany and Italy, admit a glorious victory on the Japanese side and declare that Japan's victory is established beyond dispute. They recognize a wide difference of the losses between the Japanese and American naval forces, pointing out the American losses consisting of two aircraft carriers and 120 airplanes are incomparable in extent to the Japanese losses consisting of one aircraft carrier sunk and another aircraft carrier severely damaged and only 35 airplanes having not returned.

Monday's official announcement adding one more A-class cruiser, one more submarine and 30 more airplanes to the list of the American losses will further discredit the American false propaganda, Domei says.

American cruisers of the San Francisco type, one of which was sunk in a battle in the course of Japan's attack on Midway Island as announced by the Imperial Headquarters Monday afternoon are the cream of the U.S. Navy, according to Domei.

With displacement of 9,950 tons, the cruisers are equipped with 10 8-inch main guns, 9 5-inch high-angle guns, two catapults and four aircraft and have a speed of 33 knots.

All vessels of this type were launched after February, 1934 and carry a crew of 594.

Belonging to the A-class cruisers of the American navy are the Indianapolis, Astoria, New Orleans, Minneapolis and Tuscaloosa.

Submarine Danger Keeps Pleasure-Seekers In U.S. From Going Near Bathing Resorts

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 14.—Even on holidays Americans now dislike to bathe on the Atlantic coast as from time to time German submarines come out and drowned bodies bob up. The Pacific side is also unsuitable for American pleasure seekers as a number of military establishments have been constructed everywhere.

All Americans are now racking their brains day and night as they have to get out of the present sad plight by spending their holidays most effectively. In spite of the advent of the summer months, they are unable to bathe or go to distant summer resorts owing to the enforcement of the ration system in connection with the supply of gasoline.

Gasoline shortage has compelled Americans to close air-lines connecting 24 towns and cities. Utilization of railways for sight-seeing is restricted. Hence inconvenience is experienced everywhere in America.

Before the outbreak of the present war, Americans were said to have covered 1,500,000,000 miles by airplane and 240,000,000,000 miles by motor-car yearly. But now Americans are unable to make use of both airplanes and motor-cars freely.

It is a pity that school teachers nubering 1,095,000, have been forbidden to travel on holidays as they have to be trained in anticipation of possible air-raids by enemy countries. Merchants, clerks, and others are overworking. Accordingly, they are literally very tired and are unable to think of travelling.

On holidays, therefore, they remain indoors and play chess, domino, and the like. Some spend time by grappling with anagram. Those who want to avoid the summer heat place themselves in hammocks in their gardens, this being the most inexpensive way of avoiding the summer heat.

Some have commenced to addict themselves to golf and to hold garden parties in back-yards to satisfy their grudge. It is worthy of note that the number of visitors to libraries has considerably increased of late. It is said that the number of books lent has increased by 50 per cent.

During the past six months, there has been a big change in the American life—a change bigger than expected. The world-famous American luxurious life is on a downward slope. No one knows the destination.

Today's Press Comments

Tuesday, June 16, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Indian Independence Movement

CHUGAI—Coming close on the heels of the rupture of the Anglo-Indian parley conducted between Sir Stafford Cripps, British special envoy to India, and the representatives of the country the long pent-up anti-British sentiment among the nationals of the country suddenly took shape in uprisings, which are daily gaining in magnitude. Particularly noticeable is the staunch stand taken by Mahatma Gandhi, the sacred savant of India, in flatly refusing to cooperate with Britain for its cause. At the same time, it is also significant that the Indians residing in the Axis countries who have long been patiently awaiting the opportunity to give expression to their eager desire to witness someday the complete independence of their mother country have held a timely general meeting of the Indian Independence League at Bangkok on Monday, with the number of those representatives who attended it totaling more than 150.

Following the miscarriage of Sir Stafford Cripps's mission to India, the situation within and without of Britain has become considerably disadvantageous to it of late.

This is particularly so as the Imperial Forces have already gained decisive control of the Indian Ocean. To make matters worse for Britain, the Burma Route has also been cut off by the Imperial Forces.

All in all, the masses of the Indian nation have already seen through the true figure of Imperialistic Britain, and have also realized the essential need of first dislodging themselves from the fetters with which they are shackled to Britain, in order to gain India's independence.

Reform is Necessary

MIYAKO—Reform has been carried out in various circles in this country. A new economic structure has already been set up. The same is the case with political circles. However, reform has not yet been introduced in administrative circles. While almost all domains now have put up a new attire, administrative circles have not yet been reformed. Reform and reorganization of the administrative machinery are difficult to carry out, but are, nevertheless, essential factors.

India's Anti-British Movement

HOCHI—What may be called an extension of the India Independence general meeting which was held in Tokyo sometime ago at the latter part of March this year was convened in Bangkok on Monday. The Indian independence movement, which was synchronously launched with the marked development of the War of Greater East Asia resulting in succesive setbacks on Britain and America, has spread like wild-fire, with the nationals of India living within as well as without the country uprising in immutable determination to carry it out to the last ditch.

Thus, with this independence movement for India gaining daily in magnitude, even with the crafty ability of Britain, it can hardly be suppressed. However, it is unbelievable that Britain will be lenient enough to just sit on the fence and gaze at it as it develops. With its long tradition of nearly 200 years, during which period Britain has exercised its despotic rule over India, it is most likely that it will resort in the future to all sorts of wily and crafty measures to get the country back to its side.

Even then, there is no gainsaying the fact that the independence movement of India will largely be affected in the future with the further development of the current War of Greater East Asia. And this very effect no doubt will be advantageous for the further development of the movement. To be sure, the consummation of this movement will be witnessed by India in the near future.

KEN HARADA COMMENTS ON HSIEH'S NEW POST

Japanese Envoy to Vatican Issues Reminder That Chungking Is Foe

Domei

ROME, June 14.—In connection with Chungking's announcement on June 9 appointing Dr. Hsieh Shou-kang as the first Chungking Minister to the Vatican, Ken Harada, the Japanese Minister to the Vatican, reportedly expressed his view to the Vatican authorities to the effect that if the Vatican accepts the stationing of Chungking's envoy, it will be an act ignoring Japan's stand in view of the fact that Japan is now fighting against Chungking.

Regarding this question, political commentators here, after pointing out that Vatican authorities are maintaining a strict neutral attitude toward international problems, expressed their opinion that the Vatican authorities are undoubtedly entertaining good-will toward Japan.

They further pointed out the fact that the Vatican most willingly accepted the stationing of the Japanese Minister in the Vatican, while they are delaying their reply to the Chiang Kai-shek regime regarding the stationing of Chungking's envoy in the Vatican.

REICH CONTROLS PROPERTY

Affects Soviet Lands in Occupied Eastern Territories

Special

BERLIN, June 14.—All Soviet property, whether movable or immovable, in the occupied Eastern territories will be subjected to central administration, according to an order of Reich Minister Alfred Rosenberg for the Occupied Eastern Territories.

The Reich will appoint trustees for this purpose. The disposal of any such property beyond current transactions will be subject to a special permit.

STALIN FORT TAKEN BY GERMAN FORCES

Luftwaffe Formations Destroy 10,000-Ton Russian Transport In Sebastopol Harbor

DAMAGE SOVIET WARSHIP

British Forces Fleeing in Libya —Fierce Tank Battle Said Taking Place

Domei

BERLIN, June 14.—The German forces operating in the Sebastopol area succeeded in reducing the Stalin fortress, the High Command announced today.

Formations of German dive-bombers destroyed an enemy transport of 10,000-ton class in the harbor of Sebastopol, a war bulletin said.

Another squadron of the Luftwaffe, according to the announcement, has attacked and damaged a Soviet destroyer in waters close to the Crimean Peninsula.

Meanwhile, in the out-flanking operations staged by the German forces against the Soviets in the Kharkov sector, the Germans have captured more than 20,000 enemy troops, besides huge amounts of war trophies, including 169 tanks, and 133 cannon.

On the North African front, drives are being continued by the German and Italian combined forces, it was said. The Axis forces have stormed the flanking positions of the British troops and destroyed 54 enemy tanks, as well as taking some 400 prisoners.

The Luftwaffe, continuing activities in the Mediterranean regions, has sunk an enemy merchantman of 5,000 tons the communique said.

Meanwhile, heavy damage has been inflicted on aircraft factories in the southern portion of England as a consequence of the latest German air raids, the announcement further disclosed.

Fierce Tank Battle

Domei

LISBON, June 14.—With the fall of Bir Hacheim, largest military base in the Tobruk sector, the British forces in Libya are fleeing northward, according to a Cairo dispatch received here today.

Fierce tank clashes are believed to be taking place between the German and British forces in a sector 24 kilometers south of Tobruk, the report added.

KISABURO SUGA PASSES

Demise of Senshu University Head Comes as Shock

Kisaburo Suga, President of Senshu University, Tokyo, died of cerebral hemorrhage at his Koishikawa home early Monday morning. He was 68 years of age. The death came so suddenly that the news was received with much surprise by all those who knew him. It was only about two months ago that he was recommended for presidency of the university following the sudden demise of Dr. Seiichiro Doke, the last president.

Mr. Suga was senior justice of the Supreme Court in 1927 after having occupied many important judicial posts, including that of chief justice of the Hiroshima Appellate Court. A ceremony of file-past will be held in the university compound on Friday afternoon.

SECOND FRONT IDEA HAS LITTLE CHANCE

Neutral Experts Say Allies Unable to Muster Adequate Forces for Purpose

SPLIT IN OPINION SEEN

British General Avers There Are Not Enough Ships While U.S. Stresses Need of Planes

Domei

ISTANBUL, June 14.—Formation of a "second front" has become the most widely discussed subject in Europe because of the conclusion of the Anglo-Soviet and American-Soviet agreements. However, this is not likely to materialize, in the opinion of military experts of neutral countries who assert that for the formation of the "second front," powerful army corps, maintenance of commissary lines, and powerful air forces are absolutely necessary.

Despite the fact that American and British political circles are in favor of the proposed formation of the "second front", their military experts are divided in opinion. Many of them are of the opinion that small-scale landing operations may be feasible at any point but no satisfactory result will be produced. All are pessimistic.

About 150 vessels of 6,000-ton capacity each are required to transport five divisions but in the event of carrying out landing operations on the European continent, one million soldiers are necessary, for whose transport at least 1,000 vessels are necessary, according to a British general.

In order to send 1,000 airplanes to the first line, according to an American military expert, the commander of the air force must have under his control 3,000 to 3,500 planes and 30,000 to 50,000 men. Furthermore, airplanes have to be manufactured at the rate of 100 a day, the expert added.

According to information received from neutral countries, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Franklin D. Roosevelt negotiated some time ago with Josef Stalin with regard to formation of the "second front." In reality, however, the United States and Great Britain are trying to get out of the deadlock by making a cat's paw of the Soviet Union.

Japan, Germany, Italy Are Supporting Indians

(Continued From Page 1)

fairs, while eyes of the 350,000,000 people of India are rivetted on the progress of the meeting."

Ambassador Wendland's message is in gist, as follows:

"Let me take this opportunity to emphasize that Germany too is deeply concerned with the independence of India.

"The Anglo-American domination of the world has been put to an end in the course of the current world war, and Japan, Germany and Italy are proceeding toward the establishment of a new world order. India is faced with an opportunity of relieving itself from the yoke of the British oppression and building up India for the Indians.

"Germany has been sympathetic with India. Today Germany, together with Japan and Italy is deeply concerned with the independence movement by the Indians. That Japan, Germany and Italy have no territorial ambition toward India shows that these three nations are true friends of India.

"What these three nations are desirous of India is that the Indians will proceed by their own free will toward the better future and progress suitable to their great natural gifts and their country's rich natural resources."

Italian Minister Speaks

The whole people of Italy, who fought long and patiently for the restoration of independence, extend their wholehearted support and sympathy to the people of India in their present fight for liberation from British yoke, stated Guido Crolla, Italian Minister to Thailand, at the general meeting of the India Independence League which opened here this morning.

The profound sympathy and friendship of Italy toward India have climaxed recently in the form of the establishment of the "Society of Friends for India" in Rome, the Italian Minister declared, and the zeal and enthusiasm of the Italian people for the Indian cause of independence have now reached the peak.

Italy, with Japan and Germany sincerely hopes for the successful conclusion of this significant meeting which opened here today, Mr. Crolla concluded.

BRITAIN NEEDS LABORERS

Fishing Ports Suffer From Acute Shortage of Help

Special

LISBON, June 14.—The shortage of labor in Britain is most noticeable in fishing ports with the result that delays have been made in the dispatch of fish inland, reports the London Daily Telegraph.

This work is now being done by old men and boys. There is constant fear that more men would be called up. Even the retail trade is troubled about this prospect, as there are scarcely any more shop assistants and because even women, who have just been trained to take the place of men in shops, are liable to be drafted.

Leaves for Chosen

General Kuniaki Koiso, newly-appointed Governor General of Chosen, left Tokyo for his post at 9 a.m. Monday. On his way to Keijo, he will visit the Grand Shrines of Ise to report on his appointment. He is scheduled to reach Keijo on Thursday. Photo shows General Koiso leaving Tokyo Station.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT CELEBRATES FLAG DAY

Roosevelt Gives Radio Talk on June 14, Also Termed Allied Day

Domei

LISBON, June 14.—The United States Government today celebrated Flag Day which had also been proclaimed as "Allied Day," according to a Washington dispatch received here today.

In a radio speech, President Roosevelt stressed democracy to the people, but it was believed to be of no importance. Representatives of the Allied countries were also invited to the White House and informed of the joining of Mexico and the exile Philippine government to the Allies.

In the leading cities, various commemoration events were held, the report added.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Britain today sent a message to President Roosevelt saying that Flag Day in the United States today also should be flag day for all the Allied nations, says a London dispatch.

Churchill's message reportedly was issued in response to the recent Roosevelt statement stressing the importance of Flag Day.

BUILD WOODEN FREIGHTERS SAYS U.S. SHIPYARD OWNER

Admiral Land and Maritime Committee Support Proposal

D.N.B.

LISBON, June 14.—The immediate construction of wooden freighters by the United States was urged by shipyard owner Sanderson in a letter to the San Francisco Daily News, it is reported here today. Sanderson declared that the present United States shipbuilding program was insufficient for the Anglo-Saxon countries to win the war. He recommended the construction of ships from wood but said that such a scheme was being sabotaged by the steel industry which was afraid of competition.

Sanderson pointed out that Admiral Emery S. Land and the United States Maritime Commission had attacked the refusal of building wooden ships as a "dangerous defeatest attitude." He concluded that a wooden bridge across the Atlantic, although not as good as a steel bridge, would be better than no bridge at all.

SECRET PROTOCOL ADDED TO ANGLO-SOVIET PACT

New Clause to Article 5 Is Related to Annexed Territories

Domei

BERLIN, June 10.—An additional secret protocol to Article 5 of the Anglo-Soviet treaty is said to have been concluded concerning the territories annexed by the Soviet before the German-Soviet War, the German News Agency reported, quoting information from Bucharest.

Viacheslav M. Molotov, Commissar for Foreign Affairs, demanded the immediate establishment of a second front to be included in the text of the treaty, but the British authorities rejected it, only giving an understanding to the question.

Requested by the Soviet to include British recognition of the sphere of Soviet territory as of June 22 last year in the text of the treaty, Britain is said to have agreed to satisfy the Soviet demand by concluding an additional secret protocol to Article 5 of the Anglo-Soviet treaty.

SPANISH COMMISSIONER SHIFTS SEAT TO TANGIER

Removing of Headquarters From Tetuan Indicates Madrid Owns Ex-International Zone

Special

MADRID, June 14.—The seat of the headquarters of the High Commissioner of Spanish Morocco is to be moved from Tetuan to Tangier.

General Orgaz, Spanish High Commissioner in Morocco, who is at present with the Caliph in Madrid, will move to Tangier immediately after his return to Morocco.

It may be recalled that Spain on April 14, 1940, took possession of the so-called international zone of Tangier. The removal of the headquarters of the Spanish High Commissioner to Tangier from Tetuan stresses anew the fact that Spain now owns the former international zone.

Lin Urges Joint Action

Domei

LISBON, June 14.—Complete unity and cooperation of 26 allied countries in the war against the Axis were strongly urged by Lin Sen, leader of the Chungking regime, in a radio address on the occasion of the "Allies' Day" today, according to a dispatch received here today from Chungking.

Hainan Islanders Being Saved From Malaria, Other Diseases Through Efforts of Japanese

Sanitary conditions in the island of Hainan are steadily improving under the supervision of the Japanese medical and sanitary experts, according to Yoshisada Yamamoto, a member of the faculty of the Okayama Medical College, who arrived at Kobe Monday from Hainan where he had been active in fighting tropical epidemics for the past several months.

Mr. Yamamoto stated that a strong body for promoting health and sanitation of Hainan was organized jointly by the Imperial Navy, the Philanthropic Society of Taiwan and the Okayama Medical College recently to take medical care of 200,000 native inhabitants of the island.

The islanders of Hainan, long accustomed to sleep on straw mats ingenuously suspended from branches of trees, are mostly suffering from malarial diseases, the medical expert continued, while the majority of them have nesver consulted physicians in their lives.

He said that the application of a single injection or a few pills are sufficient to cure them, as their physical conditions, not medically or chemically treated in the past, are quick to respond to the effects of medicines.

WANG IS WELCOMED ON VISIT TO CANTON

President Reviews Chinese Army at Compound of Sun Yat-Sen Memorial Hall

Domei

CANTON, June 15.—President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China here on an inspection tour, after attending a welcome meeting held in his honor under the joint auspices of various influential organizations at the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall at 8 a.m. today, later reviewed the 20th and 30th Divisions of the Chinese Army for more than an hour at the compound of the memorial hall.

The President in his uniform of general, arrived at the ground at 10:30 o'clock, and after exchanging greetings with the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in South China, German and Italian Consuls-General, received an oath from the commander of the 30th Division. Following this President Wang, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, inspected his land force, saluting to the officers and men, who were deeply inspired.

President Wang also inspected the river patrol fleet.

China will be completely relieved of the present trials and tribulations only when Asia is emancipated by the final victory of the Japanese in the War of Greater East Asia, declared President Wang in a 45-minute address delivered at a reception given in his honor under the auspices of various influential organizations here this morning.

With the outbeak of the War of Greater East Asia, President Wang said, Hongkong, which had been the base for the British aggression of East Asia for the past 100 years, collapsed in no time, and thousands of Chinese people returned to Canton from Hongkong. This return of large number of Chinese from Hongkong to Canton is solely attributable to the fact that the Government of Kwangtung Province, which stands for peace with Japan and reconstruction, thriving in a remarkable manner, President Wang asserted.

Condemning the British atrocity President Wang referred to the fact that the British authorities in Hongkong before surrendering to the Japanese Forces had burned warehoused foodstuffs and banknotes, and deprived 1,500,000 Chinese residents of their homes, adding that this brutal act comitted by the British alone is sufficient to destroy the delusion of depending on Britain and the United States.

Reiterating his conviction that to cooperate Japan and to wage war against Communism are the immediate tasks assigned to the Chinese, President Wang said that the Chinese must know what only after attainment of general peace with Japan will transportation be restored and production increased in China.

He then dwelt upon the significance of the current war and emphasized that East Asia as well as China can be sustained only when the final victory is won. In other words, he declared, final victory in the War of Greater East Asia alone will completely relieve China of its present plight.

Concluding his address President Wang said, whatever difficulties may be confronting them the Chinese hand in hand with Japan and other Asiatic peoples, must courageously proceed with the achievement of final victory in Greater East Asia.

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Shifts Announced For Home Ministry; Many Are Affected

Shifts of high officials of the Home Ministry were announced by the Cabinet Monday. As a result, Governor Shigeo Miyoshi of Fukui Prefecture has been appointed Director of the Police Affairs Bureau of the Home Ministry, while Jiro Imamatsu has been relieved of his service at his own request. Another important change is that Governor Tokiji Yoshinaga has been appointed Chief of the Metropolitan Police Board in succession to Yukio Tomeoka who has resigned. More than 10 prefectural governors have also been changed at the same time. Governor Chiaki Saka of Hyogo Prefecture has been promoted to the governorship of Hokkaido as successor to Kuichiro Totsuka whose resignation has been accepted.

ITALIANS AND HUNGARIANS CONTEST IN TENNIS MATCH

Both Teams Play to a Draw for 'Rome Cup'—Spaniards Beat Monaco Players

The Italian and Hungarian tennis teams which met in the first round for the 'Rome Cup' played to a draw, securing three matches each, after the Italians ran away with a 3 to 1 lead in the earlier part of their matches, according to a special report reaching here.

The Hungarian team is considered today to be the strongest team in Europe, having as its players not only Joseph Asboth, Europe's No. 1 tennis player, but also the outstanding Croatian player, Franjo Puncec, who automatically became a Hungarian citizen with the incorporation of his birthplace into Hungary following the recent geographical changes in Europe.

Meanwhile, the Spaniards who are now more and more turning to normal life in sports met the Monaco tennis team in an inter-city match and won by a score of 4 to 1. The Spanish champion, Juan Carlos, was the outstanding player of the winning team.

Swedish Freighter Sunk

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 14.—The Senta, 1,497-ton Swedish freighter, was bombed and sunk by an aircraft, the Swedish Government announced today. The communique added that the crew of 18 members and two women passengers of the freighter safely landed at a certain German base. The date and place of the sinking were not divulged.

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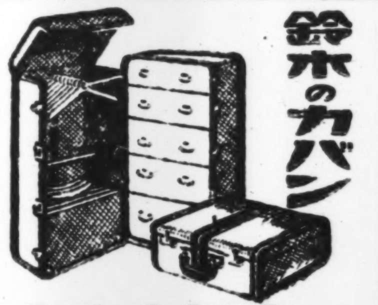

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TOJO TELLS SECRET OF WAR SUCCESSES

(Continued From Page 1)

with a conscious conviction of our power of defeating our foes. It is spirit, not matter, that decides a war."

The visiting newspapermen from the friendly Republic of Chile called on Premier Tojo at his official residence at 3 p.m. Monday.

The object of the visit by the Chilean newspapermen was to tell the Premier that they felt grateful to the manner in which they were treated during their six months sojourn in Japan and to express felicitations on the achievements of the Imperial Forces in the War of Greater East Asia, who put all other military feats in the world's history of warfare in the background.

When the formalities were over, the Premier told his callers that it was up to Japan and Chile to avoid the involvement of Chile in the war.

Bose Lauds Gandhi For Firm Attitude

(Continued From Page 1)

present meeting particularly for two cardinal reasons. In the first place, the present meeting is one of the concrete expressions of the will of India to liberate itself from British yoke and invite freedom and prosperity.

"Secondly, Thailanders and Indians are closely united culturally and religiously. Thailand is a Buddhist country and its arts and sciences have been introduced mostly from India.

"Japan has played the part of pioneer in the gigantic task of liberating Asia. All races in Asia, therefore, should cooperate with Japan for the successful execution of the War of Greater East Asia through which Japan is endeavoring to secure freedom, peace and prosperity for all races in Asia.

"I do hope that the present meeting will greatly contribute to the promotion of liberty and happiness not only for India but also for all the countries in Asia."

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SCRIBE SCORES BRITAIN FOR IDOLIZING SOVIETS

Daily Mail Reporter Says No One Allowed to Write About Actual War Scenes

Special

STOCKHOLM, June 14.—Sharp criticism leveled at the way in which the British public is being persuaded to worship the Soviet Union was published in the London Daily Mail, written by its erstwhile correspondent in the Soviet Union, N. Farson, according to a London report.

Mr. Farson wrote that he must protest against the manner in which the Soviet Union is being idolized in Britain. He said that all foreign correspondents, including himself, were ashamed of themselves when they read their own reports during their stay in Soviet Russia last winter. "No one was able to communicate to his paper what he actually saw," he stated.

Since reports of the foreign correspondents had to be based chiefly on the reports published in the Russian papers, Pravda, Iswestija and Red Star, these reports had naturally assumed a very one-sided character. No non-Soviet correspondent was able to obtain permission to visit the front, it was revealed.

In order to get some idea of what was happening at the front, Mr. Farson revealed that the foreign correspondents in Soviet Russia had to listen to foreign radio stations.

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CHU MIN-I THEORIZES ON CHINA SITUATION

Stronger Manifestation of Japan's Goodwill Urged By Nanking Envoy

In the course of a round-table conference sponsored by the Asahi Shimbun, Dr. Chu Min-i, Nanking Government's Special Envoy to Japan, declared that even if he wanted to, General Chiang Kai-shek is not in a position to give up the futile resistance so that it is necessary to win the confidence of the Chinese public through further manifestation of Japan's goodwill toward Nanking.

As far back as the Manchurian Incident and the First Shanghai Incident, Dr. Chu said, China lacked definite decision as to its national policy, but there was one man who had foreseen the necessity of entering into negotiations with Japan and that was President Wang Ching-wei.

Motivated by his desire of continuing resistance on the one hand, but on the other, of starting negotiation for peace, Mr. Wang became president of the Executive Yuan during the first Shanghai showdown in 1932. But, the Nanking Envoy continued, because of the policy he had thus adopted, Mr. Wang became the target of attempted assassination, and he was obliged to resign from his post.

Wang Always Backed Peace

At the time of the outbreak of the China Affair, Mr. Wang occupied the position of Chairman of the Central Political Committee at Hankow, but all along, he was opposed to further resistance, always advocating peace negotiation.

When the so-called Konoye Statement was issued, Dr. Chu went on, Mr. Wang considered that a unique opportunity had arrived to have a heart-to-heart talk with the Japanese officials and contending that such an occasion will never repeat itself, he deserted the Chiang administration and flew to Hanoi.

From French Indo-China, he continued his trip to Shanghai and thence to Nanking, urging, in the meantime, General Chiang and his adherents to grasp this opportunity for bringing about total peace, but to no avail.

The Chinese public under General Chiang's influence, at that time, was still of the opinion that the time was not yet ripe for peace negotiations so that the Generalissimo tried desperately to inoculate into the minds of the people the idea that continuation of resistance would be to their advantage.

Another obstacle in the peace movement, Dr. Chu went on, is the fact that the majority of the funds of the Chungking regime is in the United States, and if, by any chance, General Chiang starts negotiations with Japan, the money in America [illegible] be confiscated.

Such being the case, the Generalissimo and his henchmen are obliged to flee from one province to another in putting up their vain efforts at resistance. In his opinion, therefore, the Nanking Envoy stated, the only solution for the China Affair is by force of arms, but it must be remembered, at the same time, that there are some among the Generalissimo's followers who are prepared to quit Chungking and join the Wang Administration at the first opportunity.

Continuing, Dr. Chu pointed out that no major battles have taken place within last year or so and therefore, every possible means has been employed to stock what commodities they could. On the other hand, the Generalissimo has ordered the construction of small-scale "munition plants" by excavating tunnels at mountainsides. Consequently, even if the Burma Road is completely severed and another supply route from India totally cut off, the resistance will be continued, at least for some time yet.

In short, he said, the only means which Japan should employ is to strengthen and support the National Government with added sincerity and enthusiasm so that the attitude may be truly understood by the inhabitants of the "Model Government District," adding that, when this is accomplished, it will become possible to win the supporters of the Chungking administration gradually.

In the course of the same roundtable conference, Chief Yoshitomi of the Press Section of the Japanese Embassy at Nanking stated that though the reasons for continued resistance by General Chiang Kai-shek are many and varied, the biggest factor is that the Generalissimo, refusing to see the situation in its true light, is resolved to fight even if he is cornered in one last village in the vast continent.

Must Publish Testimony

The best method to correct the wrong conception implanted among the Chinese public by General Chiang, he continued is to testify beyond the slightest doubt that Japan and China cannot possibly exist without the help and cooperation of each other.

For this purpose, it is essential to convince the people of China of the necessity of strengthening the National Government and of giving its function full play. At the same time, it must be proved that the Model Government District is a place in which the Chinese people can live in happiness and contentment.

The political significance of the Model Government District, he stated, lies in the object of awakening those who do not as yet really understand Japan's true intention. When rapid expansion is made in this District and the model of Sino-Japanese cooperation is demonstrated, the Chinese people, at least those who can think seriously over a problem, cannot help but realize that the only way for their existence is to walk hand in hand with Japan. In this sense, much is expected of the progress in the construction of Model Government Districts.

Taketora Ogata, Editor-in-Chief to the paper, asked Dr. Chu to say something about the significance of the War of Greater East Asia on the Chinese people. To this, Dr. Chu made the following statement:

"As Mr. Chairman claims, there is no question but that this war will have a far-reaching effect on our great masses. Going back before the current war had started, there was a divergence of views held by the Chinese people regarding the situation under the China Affair. Consequently the result of this war as affecting those different ideas will vary. In short, there are among our people those we call the pro-Japanese elements, those who have mostly depended upon the Anglo-Americans, and those whose reliance upon Soviet Russia is paramount. Such difference in ideas had been in evidence not only before the current hostilities but also even preceding the China Affair. But with the coming of the War of Greater East Asia, the situation affecting those different elements has undergone a great change. Such was also reflected after the German-Soviet war had begun. So naturally those elements will view this present war differently and according to their lights.

In this respect, there is an obvious difference as to whom they should look for their salvation. Whether they will rely upon the Communists, Anglo-Americans, or Japanese will make a big difference with them. Particularly regarding the Anglo-Americans, it is evident that our people have lost much confidence in them, inasmuch as it has affected their ideas on Japanese prowess. They have begun to think that Japan will eventually drive out their influence from China.

This also holds true with some of those higher officials at Chungking. Though they maintain at present, at least on the surface, their old indifference from reasons of their own, the indications are that it will change as Japan scores more victories in the future. Regarding those who stood for peace at Chungking from the beginning, their attitude has not changed. On the contrary, the peace sentiment has been gaining many adherents since the present hostilities started. Such being the case, much more has still to be brought up on the surface in order to make it conclusive and a decisive factor."

Change in Whole Aspect

Mr. Yoshitomi, elaborated on the same subject from a different angle:

"As everybody knows, before the start of the War of Greater East Asia, the trouble was confined to Japan and China. But since the war the whole aspect has changed. Particularly the idea as to whether it is good or bad to carry on the strife indefinitely between the two Asiatic nations has undergone quite a change. In other words, the swinging of the popular sentiment toward Japan has been quite evident. In fact, it has often been referred to by President Wang Ching-wei himself. He has been much impressed with that fact which he finds whenever he goes round on his tour of inspection among the people in those pacified areas. Also, as he says, such is the tendency found even among those people who are under Chungking's control.

"Particularly noteworthy, however, is the fact that among those people coming under the Communist sphere of influence, it is getting difficult to keep their anti-Japanese sentiment from cooling down. This was reflected in the change of the Communist policy, which took place recently. The Reds were compelled to revise it from the existing circumstances. Their original policy was concerned with the land-owners and wealthy class in those areas, whom they used to fight and squeeze. But instead of doing it in the old ways, they are now trying to draw them toward their camp. They want to make friends with them rather than enemies.

"The next important development is the way now they want to make the best use of what they call pro-Japanese spies. Instead of persecuting these, as has been the case heretofore, they want to use them as go-betweens between the Japanese Forces and the Communist troops for smoothing down differences. These are quite radical changes with the well-known Communist policy. It shows how the wind blows—how much has been the result brought about affecting the Chinese ideas, particularly of those factions opposed to us, since the advent of the War of Greater East Asia.

"Aside from looking at it as something of a plan and plot, we believe that they have been compelled to adopt them. For should they have realized that if they continue in the old way, they would lose their control over the whole people. Judging from the already-changed sentiment of the Chinese people regarding Japan, it stands to reason that their anti-Japanese feelings will undergo a further change, as this war progresses. This is my understanding of the situation." Kiwao Okumura, Vice-President of the Board of Information, said:

"Before I give my views, I would like to introduce what the world renowned American Diplomatic Society has to say surrounding the War of Greater East Asia. It says in substance that America has committed a great error in her appraisal of the Japanese economic power. She has failed to measure it in true perspective. At the same time, she has been under the illusion that victory comes only to those nations with the greatest natural resources and productive capacities.

Spiritual Power Stressed

"I think that such a view as given out by this well-known authoritative body on international politics, which was apparently intended to warn the American Government and people, would naturally react on Chungking. Chungking must realize further that there is something besides a pile of money and materials to win a war. It is spiritual power. It is the will of the people in aggregate to bring home the bacon, at all costs as we are doing, that will decide the issue.

"The Diplomatic Society further distinguishes between just a pile of money and materials and real strength. One is numerical and the other dynamic. It says that there is quite a difference between what you have and to what use it is put in a war. And to rob the democratic nations of efficiency, there are the questions of obeying the supreme command and demanding renumerations, which tend to hinder the smooth working of the scheme of things. In other words, it prevents the attainment of the highest efficiency in war economics. This is where the weakness of democracy lies, whereas we have perfect control in this respect. Hence, we are getting most out of everything and winning the war.

Chungking must further take notice of the change which has been brought on to boost our economic prospects. Since within six months of the war, the development has been vastly in our favor. Those southern resources and products, on which both American and England have depended for their peace as well as war industries, are now entirely cut off. Instead of them, it is we who have access to those essentials."

Mr. Yoshitomi also said:

"Chungking knows that our position is secure to hold out and last. Since we have come into vast possessions in the south, we are satisfying all our requirements. And we can get more than we need in materials such as oil, rubber and tin. Of course, to sanction our possessions, no legal recognition is needed from our enemies. It is a matter of fact, therefore, that the longer we hold the more strengthened our holding will be. Should the present continue, say, five years, 10 years, or 100 years for that matter, so much more would our control be tightened.

"Viewed from a different angle of the situation, we would rather stay in this way than to have gone into an unsatisfactory agreement, as such once dickered on with America. For in this way, we can have things more readily than otherwise. Under such a pact, though nominally a reciprocity pact, we would always be competing with those arbitrary Anglo-Americans. Besides, we would also be fighting their high tariff walls and other economic strictures placed against us. So it would be all the better to keep going on this way than be tied up to any makeshift. Even for the next century or two we would be perfectly satisfied to follow the present course. And of this fact Chungking cannot fail to take notice.

"As has been conclusively shown how seriously the war has affected the Chinese masses, including those under the Chungking regime, we can now safely surmise the situation confronting Chungking as demanding a most important decision with regard to their future course. Should they decide to continue their resistance, a practical isolation, denied of any outside help, would be their lot. The Burma Route has been cut off, and what they have relied on for smuggling through, those eastern Chekiang roads, are now being closed up through the Japanese attack on bases.

"The reported mysterious highway to Calcutta, India, is nothing but a noise, with nary a chance for realization. Then the question simmers down to this: either further resistance or an honorable peace—a peace based upon a broader outlook for the good of the Chinese people as well as for the rest of Asia.

Question of Reds Important

"In making this decision, the question of the Chinese communists comes up as of considerable importance. Should Chungking decide on such a peace, there would probably be a part of their army swinging over to the communist camp. It means that even after the Chungking question has been thrashed away, there would still remain the communist problem to solve. For these reasons, it becomes incumbent upon us to treat these two problems separately. It is wrong to think, as the Japanese public are apt to do, that when the Chungking question has been disposed of, the communist problem will also be solved.

"To show you how much trouble the communists have been causing Chungking, let us go over what Chiang Kai-shek himself has done about it. He went at them five times in all, of which the first three failed him utterly. On the fourth occasion he had an overwhelming army, his 630,000 troops matched against only 100,000 communist forces, but in vain. So finally he had to change his policy completely by himself leading 700,000 men in which was included a contingent of 3,000 political workers. The idea was to work mainly on the masses, 70 per cent of his men engaged in political activities and 30 per cent in military operations. Under this political plan, which was meant to arouse the masses against the communists in the communist-controlled area, the endeavors went on, which included relief for the poor, special education of the masses, and reformation of the land system. Then with the 30 per cent of his army he went out to attack Juikin, Kiangsi, the communist base of operations. It took about two years to drive out the communists from this base. But it only moved up their headquarters further northwest from the former base in the same province, where they have been located for four years since the China Affair broke out.

"It shows the futility of eradicating the communists by military operations alone; it is a well-nigh impossibility. In the main it has got to be done in the political way—to educate the people to communist dangers.

"Now it is up to Chungking to come to an early decision on peace and collaboration with Japan, with the idea of wiping out communism and saving the Chinese masses from the evil of their unholy doctrine and exploitation. This is really the only way to save China. Therein lies the key to the settlement of the China Affair."

'Flowers and Soldiers'

The famous Iris Garden now in full bloom, of the Meiji Shrine inner garden was visited by 30 wounded soldiers from the Third Military Hospital of Tokyo on Monday. They all admired the beauty of the white and purple iris flowers which covered the entire garden.

ALLIED SHIPS SUNK REGISTER NEW HIGH

German Submarines Alone Responsible for 787,400 Tons in May

Special

BERLIN, June 12.—The sinking of enemy merchantmen in the month of May has registered a high total of 140 vessels totaling 767,400 tons, according to an announcement by the German High Command which appeared in the Voelkischer Beobahter of this city.

It is stressed that this figure concerns the toll taken by the German submarine arm alone and does not include the destruction of Anglo-Saxon ships affected by the Luftwaffe and by the Japanese and Italian armed forces which are also extremely active.

Here, then, is the clue to Germany's remarkable successes on every war front. The Bolsheviks were crushed at Kharkov and Kerch with comparative ease because Britain and the United States failed to deliver the goods to Russia. That unending stream of tanks, planes and guns promised by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill failed to materialize. Marshal Timoshenko probably figured on utilizing thousands of Anglo-American planes and tanks but in all likelihood he received only a few dozens; and when he launched his last desperate offensive he was doomed before the fighting had actually gotton underway.

The German triumph at Kharkov and Kerch has cost the Soviet Army 500,000 men in killed, wounded and captured together with the loss of 1,249 tanks, more than 2,000 planes and several thousand heavy guns. The men might be replaced by conscripting more of Soviet Russia's untrained and illiterate millions, but men alone cannot avert the disaster that lies in store for Russia as the equipment lost by the Soviet is virtually irreplaceable.

Not Spectacular

Submarine warfare is not spectacular. No one, with the exception possible of a few survivors of sunken vessels, ever sees a submarine in action, but the submarine arm is covering itself with glory and is playing a major part in each of Germany's victories. In the past six months, nearly 4,000,000 tons of Allied shipping have been sent to the bottom of the Atlantic, the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico. Every one of the ships torpedoed was slated to play a direct or indirect part in supplying Soviet Russia and Great Britain. Had these ships remained afloat, the story at Kharkov and Kerch might have had a different conclusion. But these ships went down to the bottom of the sea with incalculable amount of war supplies desperately needed by the Bolsheviks and the British.

If these ships had not been sunk, Germany might pay more attention to General Marshall's flamboyant talk about landing American soldiers in France. But as things stand, it is generally recognized that the spirit may be willing but the flesh is definitely weak.

Furthermore, London and Washington admitted that if Soviet resistance collapses, the so called united nations are doomed. Nevertheless, they stood by idly while 500,000 men under Marshall Timoshenko were battered to pieces at Kerch and Kharkov. No doubt both Roosevelt and Churchill would like the Red. From a purely selfish point of view, aid to the Bolsheviks would benefit Britain and the United States. It is better to fight with Bolshevik soldiers than to use American and English boys, although try as they did to get supplies across to the Reds, they failed.

Why do not the Allies launch their offensive against the Continent now while the Reds still exist as a fighting entity? The answer is simple. Quite aside from London's deep-rooted aversion toward using Englishmen as cannon-fodder, there is also the little matter of providing sufficient shipping even for the short haul across the English Channel.

Britain's Strength Depleted

Furthermore, Britain's naval strength has been so badly depleted in the course of the past six months that the Admiralty seriously doubts whether it can muster sufficient naval strength to insure superiority on the water at the time of the invasion. It is known that German and Italian submarines will take a fearful toll both of transports and warships when the much talked-about invasion is launched, and the British High Command does not relish the thought of having the invasion force sunk in the Channel before it can reach the shores of France.

Therefore, the Allies wait, hoping the Reds will be able to hold out, but dare not risk an offensive against the continent by themselves.

Will the next year bring about any improvement in the shipping situation which is the key to the entire war picture? Probably not. As a matter of fact, it is likely to get worse. German submarines have been taking an increasingly heavy toll of enemy shipping from year to year. In 1940, the German submarine arm experienced its best months in June and August when it sank 488,000 tons and 503,000 tons of enemy shipping respectively in these two months.

May Figure Is New Record

In 1941, the best months were May with 479,000 tons and September with 525,000 tons. This year, the figures have really been increasing with the Allies losing 584,000 tons in March and 538,000 tons in April. And, of course, 767,400 tons in May hit a new high record. All this was successfully accomplished despite the frantic efforts of the United States Atlantic fleet to eliminate the submarine menace.

Thus it is a mystery where General Marshall is going to find the ships to transport his army of five or eight million men to England and France? How much of General Marshall's statement is wishful thinking and how much of it is fact? The British would like to know the answer, but even more anxious are battered warriors of Russia.

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6:30 Serial Talk, "The Spirit of Eastern Idea," by Hisashi Uda; Poem Recital.
7:00 Time; News; Orchestra Suite, "Impressions of Italia."
9:00 Wartime Housekeeping Hour: "Daily Necessities," by Hideji Iketani.
10:00 Juvenile Hour: Fairy Tale "Issun Hoshi" by Mitsue Umeda.
11:00 National School 2nd Class Hour: Composition Readings: "The Long Walk."

—Afternoon—

12:30 Naniwabushi Records.
1:00 Narration: "The War Dead" (S. Murou) by Shizue Natsukawa.
1:30 New Home Life Hour: "Scientific Life," by Dr. Masasaburo Uramoto.
2:00 National School 6th Class Hour: Story on the History of Japan, by Masaru Hara.
4:00 National School Teachers' Hour: "Voice and Word," by Takeshi Inouye of Education Ministry.

—Evening—

6:00 Children's Hour: News; Drama, "The Trumpet," by Nagoya Children Society.
7:30 Lecture; National Chorus.

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The Vendetta of Ako

By EIJI YOSHIKAWA

Fire and Water

"We have respectfully conveyed your lordships greetings to Lord Kira Kozuke-no-Suke the day before yesterday."

The two Counselors, Yasui Hikozaemon and Fujii Matazaemon, bowed before Lord Asano Takumi-no-Kami, and made their report.

"Ah, thank you for all your trouble," said Lord Asano, "I will personally visit Lord Kira today, and ask for his good-will and assistance for the coming occasion."

Lord Asano entered his palanquin, and accompanied by some of his followers, hastened toward Lord Kira's mansion in Gofuku-bashi.

Lord Kira received him coldly. Lord Asano's attitude was that of a pupil toward his teacher. His words were chosen with care, and his manner was reverential to the extreme. But this only served to increase the ire of Lord Kira.

"So you are Lord Asano Takumi-no-Kami," he said coldly. "I congratulate you on your appointment to such an office of honor. If you carry out your duty with success it will add to the glory of your name as lord of a province. Well, I hope you will be careful."

There was a wicked gleam in his eyes, and his lips curled disdainfully as he spoke.

From the first Lord Asano felt there was something wrong. He could not understand the cold attitude of the other. He thought that Lord Kira was a very difficult man to approach, and he could not prevent a feeling of dislike rising up within him. But he had been trained from earliest childhood in rigid self-control, and his countenance was impassive as he replied.

"I fear the honor is too great for an ignorant and uneducated person like me. I most respectfully beg that you will condescend to train me in all the necessary details out of your long experience and superior wisdom."

"There is no need to be so modest," said the other coldly, "Due to old age, I think, my memory is not as good as it was, and sometimes I fail to remember the more elaborate ceremonial details. I think I will come with presents to your mansion, and ask you to teach me instead. Ha, ha, ha."

Lord Kira thought his shaft had gone home, but Lord Asano remained grave and serious as before.

"I have been instructed by the Bakufu ministers," he said respectfully, "to consult you, Lord Kira. Doubtless it is most troublesome for you to be encumbered with a young fellow like me, but I beg most earnestly that you will condescend to give me the benefit of your knowledge and advice."

Lord Kira disdained to reply, and twisting his body sideways, he stretched his gnarled hand toward his book-case. And impartial observer would say that he was deliberately ignoring his visitor.

"I hope you will not think I am too eager, but perhaps you could give me some advice right away. I am absolutely ignorant concerning Court ceremonies, so please instruct me without any reserve." Lord Asano, in his eagerness to learn, did not perceive the other's unwillingness.

"Mine is a public office," said Lord Kira coldly, "and so there shall be no hesitation on my part to point out your ignorance. As a beginning, you might have a look at this." And he handed to the other a list of the itinerary for the welcome of the Imperial envoys. The list read as follows:

11th. day: The Imperial envoys and other officials will arrive at Yedo, and stop at the Tatsu-no-kuchi Denso Mansion.

12th day: The envoys will visit the Court, and graciously present the Imperial presents.

13th day: The envoys will see the Saru-gaku pageant. All the lords will be present.

14th day: The Shogun will present his reply at the Shiraki-shoin.

15th day: The envoys will pay their respects at the Ueno Kanei Temple, the Shiba Zojoji temple.

16th day: Day of rest.

17th day: The envoys will take their departure.

Lord Asano read through the list carefully and respectfully. But he had already received an official notification of the itinerary for the seven days' entertainment of the Imperial envoys from the Court Counselors at their first meeting, and he did not see why Lord Kira should show the list to him as though it was something new. Out of courtesy and respect toward Lord Kira, however, he read through the list as though it was the first time he had seen it.

"Is there anything else?" he asked when he had finished.

"The most important thing," said the other with a faint sneer, "is to remember to give daily presents to the envoys. That is the way of the world, and I hope you will not forget it." And Lord Kira looked meaningly at the young lord.

Lord Asano could not fathom the other's meaning. He was puzzled by his host's half mocking, half antagonistic manner.

Presently he took his leave, and set out for his mansion. But on the way he changed his course and went to the residence of Lord Tsuchiya, the Counselor of the Month, for he could not understand why Lord Kira should tell him to make daily presents to the Imperial envoys.

"There is no such precedent," said Lord Tsuchiya when he heard Lord Asano's question, "and you must have misunderstood Lord Kira."

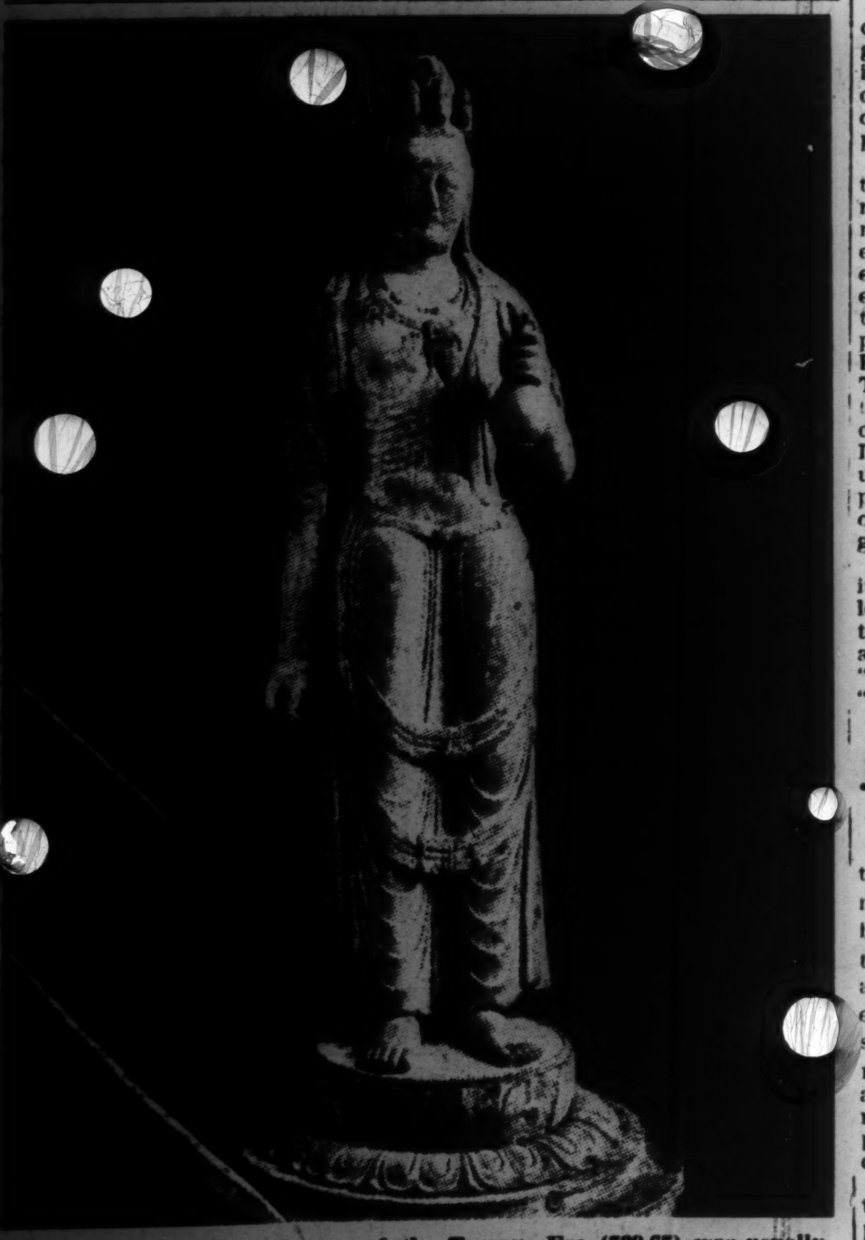
Lord Asano nodded. He was glad his conviction had been right.

Somehow the news of this visit came to the ears of Lord Kira. The veins on his forehead stood out as he exploded, "The confounded fool, to go and ask the Counselor to solve a riddle that I gave him. Or perhaps he realized that I had a grudge against him, and is trying to strike me from behind. In that case he had better look out, for I am more than a match for him."

From that day Lord Kira's hatred of Lord Asano increased, and he was more determined than ever to cause his downfall.

(To Be Continued)

Eleven-headed Kwannon



The wooden sculpture of the Tempyo Era (729-67) was usually made of hinoki (white cedar), and rarely, of camphor wood. It was generally carved out of one block of wood, as in the Suiko Period, and often included the pedestal, which was shaped into a lotus cup. When the carving was finished, the whole surface was thinly coated with gesso or gofun; then all the details were painted in various colors. However, these colors are now nearly all gone from any relics of Tempyo sculpture; they retain only some traces of gesso, although the plain wood finish thus disclosed shows excellent workmanship. A beautiful example of the Tempyo wooden sculpture will be seen in the statue of the Eleven-Headed Kwannon, shown above, of the Yakushiji monastery, now placed on view in the Nara Imperial Household Museum. It measures 190 cm. in height. It holds a vase in the left hand at the side of the chest and the right arm is calmly suspended along the side. The well-built body with sensuous beauty and the fluent lines of drapery represent the characteristic feature of the Tempyo sculpture. Its sensuous gracefulness expresses spiritual magnitude.

The Question of Matrimony

By MASANORI OSHIMA

It is the marriage custom in Japan for the parents and go-be weens to select suitable mates for the young people, although the latter have the privilege of declining their parents' choice if not satisfactory.

This process of choosing a mate is very complicated. When young people approach the marriageable age (about 17 to 24 for girls, and from about 21 for boys, or if they attend university, immediately upon graduation), the family elders sit in anxious council and look about about among their acquaintances for an eligible mate. If a suitable candidate is found, photographs are exchanged, the opinions of the principals are consulted, all the accomplishments, tastes, etc., of each being presented to the other.

The "go-between," or mediator, is either a relative or a family friend who conducts the investigation, and who considers this duty a social obligation. Every Japanese feels that unless he has discharged this duty, his life is not quite complete. The more marriages which a "go between" negotiates, the prouder is his record.

Now, if the findings of the "go-between" are satisfactory to each of the parties concerned, the marriage is agreed upon, and the wedding ceremony is held in great solemnity, generally at the altar of Izanagi-no mikoto and Izanami-no mikoto, the first god and goddess of our myths. But if the young people are not pleased with the choice, a further search is conducted until the principals are completely satisfied.

Often they will protest that they do not wish to be married at all; the girl may prefer a career or the young man may be quite indifferent to the members of the other sex, with which he has had so little contact. But the parents will insist that marriage is not an individual matter to be treated according to their children's whims: it is a family affair. The "Ie" must go on. The spirits of the ancestors must have a perpetual place of abode, possible only so long as the "Ie," or the family line, continues.

Recently the education of young people having been advanced, the occasions for contact between young men and women have become more frequent, but even so, there are still very few opportunities for the intermingling of sexes, especially of young people from homes of refinement, so that even those of good education and sound judgment cannot easily choose their mates, their circle of friends being so limited.

Therefore, even in this modern age, they must rely on external aid for their marriage. And this is more consistent with the philosophy of a sound "Ie," and of filial piety which is so strongly rooted in the Japanese nature. The Japanese have an intense clan-like feeling which embraces not only relations, but also close family friends. Marriage therefore cannot be confined to the individual, but must be the concern of this entire intimate circle.

From the standpoint of eugenics, this practice of carefully investigating blood and lineage of marriage candidates seems a sound principle.

Family Crest

Family is the basis of a nation's cultural life, Japanese parents regard their children not so much as individuals but as the living embodiment of their ancestors in a rare combination of ancestor worship and parental love.

This is symbolized in the very interesting practice of wearing the family crest on garments, most commonly on the "haori," or coat; an emblem appears on the back, one on each sleeve, and sometimes one on each side of the chest. Designs for the crest are taken from nature, plants and flowers predominating. Birds and butterflies are often used. The Imperial crest is the chrysanthemum of 16 petals. This special chrysanthemum is held sacred to the Imperial Household and may not be used by the subject. The crest appears not only on garments, but also on furniture and on residential gates.

In Japan every family line has its own emblem, dating back over long generations. This is an important part of family life, symbolizing as it does the continuance of the "Ie" in the perpetuation of the "mon" (crest).

Since in Japan marriage is for the perpetuation of "Ie," the extension of the family line, the new couple live with the grooms parents, especially if he is the eldest son, on whose shoulders rests the responsibility of dynasty, and who usually inherits the estate. But the second, third and succeeding sons may establish separate households, making new branches of the family tree. This is usually the most convenient plan, since the younger sons often engage themselves in occupations different from that of their parents. And often in cities, the eldest son cannot always follow his father's trade, and will live apart from his parents.

Today there is a tendency among young people of preferring separate households. It is, of course, natural for the bride to wish it as she is a newcomer to the family and must adapt herself to strange ways, striving for harmony with her new parents. Should the new couple establish their own household, they invariably return to the ancestral home when the parents grow old and need their care. If this is not convenient, the parents are summoned to the home of the younger couple.

The summum bonum, the very happiest period in the life of the Japanese, is the time when grandparents, parents, and the children all live together under one roof. Perhaps a new wing is annexed to the family house, if it can be afforded, but the poorer families somehow manage to find room for their increasing number.

This scene of grandparents surrounded by gay, laughing children is indeed the very height of happiness. The life of the parent and the child is regarded as one. It is so spiritually and materially, and in Japan there is no case of parents living in poverty and children in luxury, or children in penury and parents in abundance.

Although the legal system of the West has been borrowed, granting to individuals property rights and setting apart the money of children from the money of parents, and the property of the wife from that of the husband, in actual practice parents and children, husband and wife depend upon each other materially as well as spiritually, sharing joys and sorrows, fortunes and disasters.

'What Is Mine Is Yours'

There is a touching story told of a warrior of ancient times who, because he was too poor to buy a steed, could not serve his lord. He was sitting at home disconsolately contemplating his sad lot, when a horse's distant neighing was borne to him by the passing wind. He became sadder than ever. His wife, seeing his mournful face, asked him his trouble.

"Alas," said he, "I cannot serve my master because I have no horse." Thereupon, his wife retired to her secret niche where she had kept since her wedding day some precious pieces of gold, given her by her mother to be used only in times of emergency. Imagine her husband's joy upon being presented this gold to buy his steed!

"What is mine is yours," his wife told him.

Not for the individual then, but for the group; upon this principle is our "Ie" based. The industriousness of the Japanese is often remarked upon and one reason is that we have so long been used to working not only for ourselves but for others—for all the members of our "Ie." This has a significant bearing upon our unemployment problems, attendant upon any great industrial system.

There are social welfare agencies conducted extensively by the government as well as by many private organizations to fight these problems. But in Japan, because of the never-failing aid of family and relatives, the unemployed do not suffer nearly so much as do those in other countries. There is no case recorded in Japan of a jobless man having died of hunger, relatives will always somehow come to his rescue, and those without some relative are rare. Children in distress will return to their parents' home, or look to brothers for aid. Such are the workings of filial piety and family unity, a moral force that is the back bone of our nation.

Japanese Pagodas

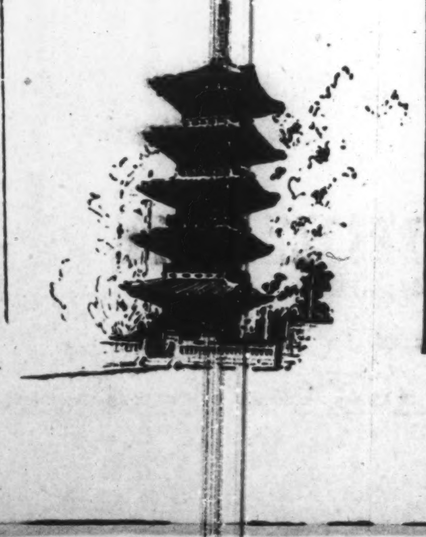
Japanese pagodas are smaller than those in China, but they are much more refined in conception and have been built with greater skill. As in the case of temples and bridges they are carefully preserved and rebuilt, even being entirely replaced if destroyed by fire. New pagodas are not being built, but the old ones will always remain. Pagodas are not nearly so elaborate as Buddhist temples and gates, but they have none of the simplicity of Shinto shrines.

As an example of Buddhist architecture, the beautifully proportioned pagodas have been the objects of interest and controversy in regard to their functional origin.

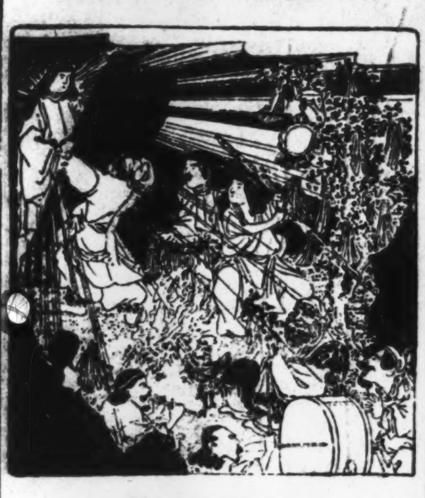
Built always in five stories in Japan, they have a heavy beam suspended inside from the roof, which hangs like a pendulum almost to the floor. This massive shaft is the bone of contention. It has beyond any doubt served to maintain a balance and protect pagodas during earthquakes. Naturally, many accept the theory that the function of the pendulum is merely protective.

On the other hand, some eminent Japanese scholars claim that the pendulum was originally built as a memorial shaft, and that the pagoda was erected around it as a protective covering. They contend that the pendulum had to be cut off at the base when the pagoda settled in order to prevent it from piercing the roof. By digging around under the pendulum they have found a buried throat bone which seems to strengthen their argument. Added to this they point to other shafts in various states of protection, some being uncovered entirely but all serving as memorials.

Some of the pagodas are highly decorated, especially at the base, with carvings. Steps lead up inside to the balconies on each floor, but they are seldom used. The succession of rings on top are intended to carry mentally the five stories up into the heavens, suggesting an infinite number of worlds.



Tales From The Kojiki



Re-Appearance

Amaterasu-Omikami wondered what it was all about, and opening the door of the cave a little, was pleased to ask from within, "Now that I hide in here, the Plain of High Heaven and the Central Land of Reed Plain must be dark. Yet why danceth Ameno-Uzume so gaily and the myriads of gods laugh so merrily?"

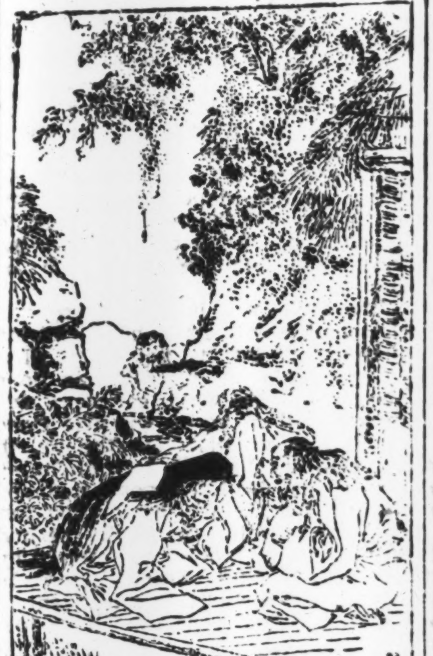
Uzumeno-Mikoto answered, "A far greater and nobler deity than Thine Augustness have we found. That is why we laugh so joyously."

While Uzume-no-Mikoto spoke thus, Ameno-Koyane-no-Mikoto and Futodama-no-Mikoto held out the mirror so that the visage of the Sun-Goddess was reflected upon it. The Sun-Goddess wondered still more, and ventured out of the door a little. At that instant Ameno-Tajikarao-no-Kami, who had been hiding beside the door, grasped the hand of the Sun Goddess and pulled her out. At the same time Futodama-no-Mikoto stretched a Sacred Rope across the entrance of the cave and said, "Thou may not go in there again."

Now that the Great Sun Goddess had come out, the Plain of High Heaven and the Central Land of Reed Plain became light again and glittered gloriously.

The greatly relieved deities then met in conference, and as its result made Susano-o-no-Mikoto take out a large number of purification articles, cut off his beard, toe nails, and finger nails, and purifying him thus, banished him from Takamaga-Hara.

On his way to earth from the Plain of High Heaven, Susano-o-no-Mikoto asked Ogetsu-Hime-no-Mikoto for food. The goddess excreted delicious things from her nose and mouth and served them to the banished deity. Susano-o-no-Mikoto saw her preparing the meal and was enraged to think that she would dare serve him such filthy things. He thereupon killed the goddess on the spot, when lo! from the head of the dead goddess shot out silkworms, from both of her eyes, rice grains, from her two ears, millet; red beans came out from her nose, wheat from her lower abdomen and large beans from her back. The Great Deity, Kami-Musubi-no-Kami, had these taken to be used as seed.



The Dragon

After his banishment Susano-o-no-Mikoto descended to Torikami, which lies on the upper stream of Hino-Kawa in the Province of Izumo. As he was drinking water from the stream, a chopstick came floating down. Reasoning to himself that there must be someone living upstream, he went in that direction. Finally he came to a house where an old man and an old woman were crying, with a girl between them.

"Why crieth thou so?" he asked, to which the old man answered, "I am the son of the earthly deity, Oyamatsumi-no-Kami. My name is Ashinazuchi, my wife's is Tenazuchi, and my daughter's, Kushinada-Hime."

The heavenly deity asked again, "But why crieth thou so?"

"Eight daughters had I before. But the eight-headed dragon from Koshi comes here every year and devours one of our daughters. The time has come for it to devour our last daughter," the old man answered.

"And of what form and appearance is this serpent?"

"Its eyes are like the red winter-cherry. It has one body, eight heads and eight tails. On its body grow moss, cypress, and cryptomerias, and it extends over eight valleys and eight hills. Its belly, smeared with blood, is always inflamed and red."

Susano-o-noMikoto then said to him, "If this be your daughter, give her to me."

Taken back by this unexpected demand, the old man said, "I humbly beg thy pardon, but I have not the honor of knowing thee yet."

"The younger brother of the Great Sun-Goddess am I," the heavenly deity answered. "I have descended from Takamaga-Hara."

Bowing low to the ground in awe, Ashinazuchi and Tenazuchi said, "If that be the case, we will, most reverently, give her to Thine Augustness."

Whereupon Susano-o-no-Mikoto transformed the maiden into afinely toothed comb, and sticking it in his hair, he said to the old couple: "Distill some liquor eight times and make it exceedingly strong. Then construct a fence with eight gates. At each gate put a platform, on each platform place a tub, fill each tub with the strong liquor, and wait."

The couple did as told and waited. Meanwhile the eight-headed dragon came, and seeing the tubs full of liquor it stuck his eight heads into each of the tubs and drank up the contents. Drunk with the strong liquor, the dragon lay down on the ground and fell into a deep slumber.

Susano-o-no-Mikoto approached the dragon, and drawing out his ten-grasp sword, cut him into pieces. The blood shot out so violently that the water of the river Hino-Kawa was immediately turned red.

Now, as the deity was cutting the middle tail of the dragon something hard nicked the edge of his sword. Thinking it strange, he cut open the tail to find a long sharp sword. He took the sword, and thinking it a rarity, offered it to the Great Sun Goddess after relating to her how he had come upon it. This was what later became known as Kusanagi-no-Tsurugi.

Susano-no-Mikoto then set out for the Province of Izumo in search of a suitable site for his palace. When he came to a place called Suga, he exclaimed, "I feel greatly refreshed after coming to this place." He quickly built his palace and lived there.

When the palace, which came to be known as the Palace of Suga, was completed, columns of white clouds rose from the land. The deity was greatly delighted with this sight and composed a poem, which ran as follows:

Lo! Columns of clouds rise;
Like an eight-fold fence are they;
The clouds make an eight-fold fence
Wherein we two may dwell;
Ah! Blessed be that eight-fold fence.

He then summoned Ashinazuchi-no-Kami, to whom he said, "Be thou the head of my palace," and gave him the name of Inada-no-Miyanushi-Suga-no-Yatsumi-no-Kami.

The Hare

Among the many deities Susano-o-no-Mikoto begot by various goddesses was Okuninushi-no-Mikoto, also called Oanamuchi-no-Kami.

Now this deity, Okuninushi-no-Mikoto had many brothers. However, Susano-o-no-Mikoto gave all his land to this deity. The reason for this special favor was as follows:

All these brothers wished to marry the beautiful Yakami-Hime, who lived in the land of Inaba, So they all set out for that land. On this expedition they made Okuninushi-no-Mikoto carry a large bag, and took him along as their servant.

When they arrived at the Cape of Keta they came upon a hare lying on the ground with its hide stripped off. The brothers told the hare, "If you want to heal yourself, bathe in the salt water of the sea. Then lie on the summit of the mountain where the wind can blow on you."

The hare lay down after bathing in the sea, as it had been told to do. The salt on its skin became dry and the flesh was torn by the wind. The pain was unbearable. So the hare lay crying, when Okuninushi-no-Mikoto came along.

Seeing the hare, he asked, "Why lieth thou crying so?"

The hare told its story. "I used to live in Oki-no-Shima and wished to come to this land. But having no way of crossing the sea, I tricked the alligators by saying, "Let us see who has the greater number of species. Call ye all of your tribe, and lie down side by side from this island to the Cape of Keta. I will then run over your backs and count you as I go. Thus can we see which of us are more."

"The alligators, not knowing that they were being cheated, lay down in a row. I ran over their backs, counting as I went, and was about to land on this island, when I said thoughtlessly, "Ah ha, you simpletons, you've been fooled by me." Then the alligator who was at the end of the row caught me and stripped my hide off entirely. I was crying when a large group of gods who passed by here a little while ago told me to bathe in sea water and lie down in the wind. I did as I was told only to have my pain become worse."

Oanamuchi-no-Kami then instructed the hare as to what he should do.

"Go immediately to the mouth of this river and wash your body well with the fresh water. Then gather the pollen of the sedges that grow around there, and after scattering them on the ground, roll over them. There will your skin heal and become as it was before."

The hare did as it was told and soon became well again.

This hare is called the bare-skinned hare of Inada. Even to this day it is called the Hare-Deity.

The hare said to the deity "Never will your many brothers win the hand of Yakami-Hime. Though thou carry a bag on the back, thou wilt most certainly win her."

The Boar

Now, Yakami-Hime answered the brothers, "I shall not do as thou biddeth me. I shall be espoused to Oanamuchi-no-Kami."

The brothers were enraged and decided among themselves to kill him. They took him to the foot of Mount Tema in Hawaki and said to him, "A red wild boar lives on this mountain. Remain here and catch it as we drive the beast down the mountain. Should thou fail in thy attempt, be assured, it will be thy last."

They then heated a boar-shaped stone red hot and rolled it down the mountain. Not knowing his brothers' trick, Oanamuchi-no-Kami caught it and was burned to death.

The mother deity wept mournfully over her son's death. Going to the Plain of High Heavens, she told her trouble to Kami-Musubi-no-Kami, who immediately sent Kisagai-Hime (Princess Cockle-Shell) and Umugi-Hime (Princess Clam).

Kisagai-Hime crushed her shell and gathered the powder, while Umugi-Hime spouted out water and smeared it over the dead deity, whereupon the deity became once more the strong handsome god of before.

The many brothers, seeing him well again, tricked him again into going into the mountain, and splitting a large tree into which they inserted a wedge, they told him to go into the gap. As soon as he went in, the brothers took out the wedge and thus pinched him to death.

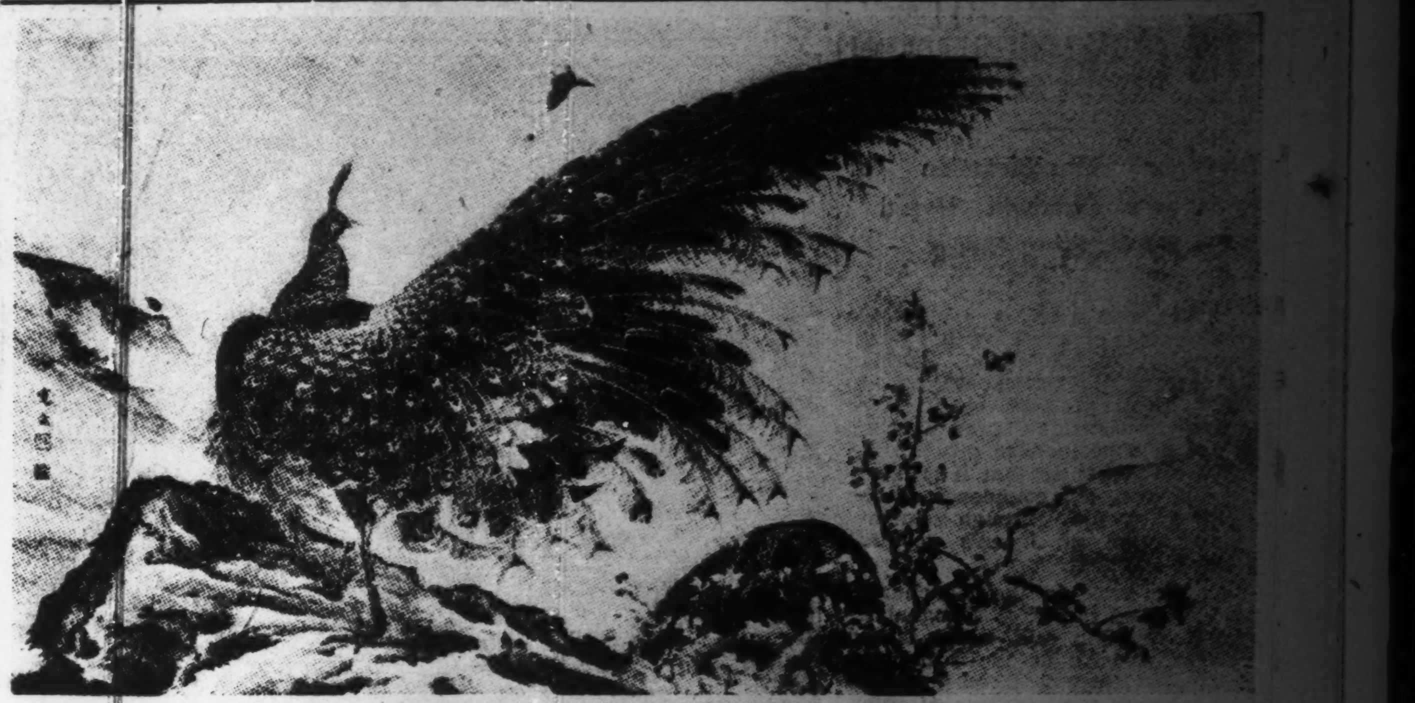
The mother deity looked about for her son, crying bitterly all the while, and finally finding him in that pitiful condition, she split the tree into two, took him out, and called him back to life.

She then said to him, "Tarry thou not here on this land any more, lest thy brothers kill thee," and sent him to Oyabiko-no-Kami, who was in Kino-Kuni (the Province of Kii).

In the meantime, the brothers came, and while they were adjusting the arrows to their bows, he slipped out of the tree-fork and ran away.

(To Be Continued)

Peacocks



A painting by Kampo Araki (Meiji—Taisho Period)

With Our Dramatic Critic

Blood

A unique play dealing with the lives of the Nisei is now on at the Kokumin Shin Gekijo, Tsukiji. It is being presented daily from 6:00 p.m. until June 19th.

Geijitsu Sho Gekijo presents a three-act tragey entitled "Chi" or "Blood," under the direction of Kihachi Kitamura. The stage-designer is Kisaku Ito, a veteran craftsman in this field.

With its unique theme and the admirable presentation given by the Geijutsu Sho Gekijo troupe, the tragedy "Blood" appeals to the moderns more strongly than any other theatrical production now being staged at the metropolitan theaters.

The plot of the play is as follows:

Fujiko Fukui, a pretty, modern, fully Americanized Nisei girl, daughter of Kenzaburo Fukui, a wealthy merchant in Los Angeles, California, falls in love with Paul, a naive, warm-hearted, typical American youth, who loves, or, to be more exact, thinks that he loves, Fujiko.

Fujiko has a fiance named Ichiro Yamamoto, a Nisei boy, who is very much in love with her.

A good-natured, romantic young man, Paul feels a thrilling joy in the idea that he can love an alien despite the differences in nationality, racial character and manners. He finds something heroic in the thought that "pure love for love's sake alone" is the only thing that really matters.

However, he finally realizes the fact that the "difference of blood" creates an obstacle in the relationship between himself and his sweetheart.

In the meantime, Fujiko's diary, discovered by her father, reveals her relationship with Paul. Trouble subsequently arises among Paul, Yamamoto, Fujiko's fiance and Mr. Fukui.

Though intimate college friends, Paul and Yamamoto have a severe row. In the course of this trouble, Fujiko learns that an insurmountable barrier lies between her and her alien lover. It proves a fatal blow to her fragile, young heart. In desperation and grief, she commits suicide.

Issei-Nisei Problems

Centering around a case of triangular love, the play presents various problems concerning the lives of the Japanese colonists and their Nisei sons and daughters living in America, whose number totals some 300,000.

The Japanese colonists in America, generally called Issei, suffer ill-treatment and insults at the hands of the Americans. Moreover, the anti-Japanese immigration law, enforced in 1924, drives them into miserable plight, depriving them of the right of possessing land in American territory on the ground that they are not citizens of the United States.

Consequently, those Issei concentrate on the education of their sons and daughters so that they may be fully Americanized.

Though the Nisei are granted citizenship, they soon realize that the Americans do not treat them as their equals. Thus they find themselves "nominal but not real Americans" and "real but not pure Japanese." They become the people of "dual nationality" or "non-nationality."

The conclusion reached, as clearly shown in "Blood," is that "East is East, West is West, and never the twain shall meet," and the only way for the Nisei to be happy is to live as true Japanese.

The tragedy makes a thorough study into this problem and clearly discloses the Nisei's mental agony in their peculiar circumstances. This play is noteworthy more for the uniqueness of the problem it presents than for its dramatic value.

"Blood" is sure to be enthusiastically received by anyone interested in colonial and racial problems, and especially by local Nisei spectators.

It will induce deep reflection on the part of the Nisei, and on the other hand awaken in the minds of many of the Tokyoites understanding toward, and sympathy with, the Nisei, who have been subjected to undue criticism.

A praiseworthy performance is given by the members of the Geijutsu Sho Gekijo troupe, without whose talented presentation, the play might be lengthy and dull.

"Neko"

Japanese cats are mostly tailless, their tails having been cut off. Longtailed ones are credited wtih possessing supernatural powers. Cats of three colors are considered to be lucky, especially by sailors, who believe them capable of keeping devils away.

One of the most well known cat legends is that of the Cat of Nabeshima.

The Nabeshimas were the Daimyo family of Hizen in Kyushu. At one time one of them had a favorite named Otoyo who was killed by a large cat, the animal assuming her form in order to harass the Daimyo whose life ebbed away day by day. His retainers decided that a guard of one hundred men should watch over his sleep. But this precaution proved to be of no avail as the men all dozed off about the ninth hour leaving the cat to weave its spell over the lord just as it pleased.

It was then decided that a priest should recite prayers during the night. One night the priest noticed that a soldier was also reciting prayers to the Buddha and on inquiry found that the man was doing this because he was of too low rank to be allowed to watch in the Daimyo's room. The priest, struck by the man's devotion aranged that the man, Ito Soda by name, should watch over the Daimyo the next night.

As usual the retainers fell asleep in the ninth hour, all except Ito Soda, who dug his short sword into his thigh and knelt on a piece of oiled paper in order not to soil the matting. The spirit of Otoyo came as usual, but seeing the loyal soldier on guard was unable to carry out her evil work. The faithful soldier later caught and killed the monster, earning the undying gratitude of his master.

AMERICA RESTRICTS USE OF IRON, STEEL

Lack of Metal Sheets Seriously Hampers U.S. Shipbuilding Industry

AMERICAN LIFE AFFECTED

Blast Furnaces Are Compelled To Close Owing to Extreme Shortages

An acute shortage of steel in the United States has compelled the American Government to prohibit the use of iron and steel for 400 different items, according to a special dispatch to the Nippon Kogyo from Berlin.

Lack of steel sheets is considerably hampering the American shipbuilding industry in its attempt to fulfill the building program set up by the authorities, the dispatch says, adding that also in other branches of the munitions industries, constant complaints are being heard because deliveries of the allotted quotas of steel are always behind schedule.

The Government's recent decree prohibiting the use of iron and steel for specified items will hit several thousand factories and will even affect the production of such articles as bath-tubs, tool-boxes, automobile parts, and cash registers, the dispatch continues, stating that according to newspaper reports it is the most drastic measure yet enforced in America in this field.

Supply Shortage

This measure reflects the growing instability of the supply of metals which is expected to affect American life more severely, substitutes for most of these metals being out of the question. However, the message states, the restriction in the use of iron and steel was by no means unexpected.

For instance, it is mentioned that the recent cancellation of delivery contracts for steam engines and freight cars ordered by American railway companies was also due to steel shortage. Moreover, these facts merely serve to confirm the reports published in this year's February issue of the American steel and iron technical magazine, "Iron Age," concerning the increasingly grave restrictions in the American steel output. Besides, it was recently disclosed by steel industry circles that the aggravating shortage of scrap iron during the past two months has made inevitable the closing down of a chain of blast-furnaces, thus further limiting the steel output.

One-Third Exported

Referring to the recent stiffening of the export license system for steel exports to all South American countries, as well as the restriction of steel exports to Canada, the dispatch states that these circumstances eloquently bespeak the fact that these exports cover as much as one-third of the whole steel demand of the American steel industry.

From all those facts, the report concludes that the American steel export trade during the current war is taking a decidedly different development from that observed at the time of World War I. At that time, the American iron production capacity rose from 44,000,000 tons (1913) to 52,000,000 tons (1917) and during the same period the American steel production capacity rose from 40,300,000 tons to 55,400,000 tons. The export capacity for iron products, inclusive of finished products, jumped from 2,700,000 tons to 6,400,000 tons during the corresponding years.

Figures compiled by the New York National City Bank quoted in the dispatch, however, reveal the fact that the American pig iron output for 1941 amounted to 56,000,000 tons, and the raw ore output reached 82,000,000 tons. According to the same figures, American steel exports during the same year could have amounted to no more than 550,000 tons a month, or 6,000,000 tons a year.

Production Low

Compared with the actual production capacity of the American iron ore industry, therefore, the American steel export capacity has sunk essentially below the export level of the time of World War 1, the report points out. Thus, America, which prided itself of being the arsenal of all the democracies, may no longer claim the distinguished position, judging from its present difficulties in the iron ore production as well as in other fields.

America not only has become unable to maintain its past export level, but moreover, the bulk of its industrial production capacity is now required to fill its own needs of armaments and ammunitions. And as may be judged from the now impending restriction of the use of iron and steel, it will be possible to fill those requirements only at the cost of a decisive lowering of the American people's past living standards.

Labor Affairs Bureau

The Department of People's Welfare forms the center of labor administration in Manchoukuo. At the outset a sub-section of the Social Affairs Bureau of the Department of People's Welfare dealt with matters connected with labor. When the administration reform took place in July, 1937, the labor sub-section was enlarged into the Labor Guidance Section of the now independent Bureau for Social Affairs. The volume of administrative business increased considerably with the commencement of the Five Year Industrial Program and the outbreak of the China Incident, necessitating the reformation of the Labor Guidance Section into the Labor Affairs Bureau.

Importance of Soap Production

The importance and value of any commodity in our daily lives is only realized when a shortage in that particular commodity sets in. However, viewed from the above photo which depicts huge masses of soap, delicately scented and held in readiness to be moulded into the long familiar wrapped cakes, proves conclusively that we have no need to fear the slightest shortage on this behalf. With ample supplies of copra and other oils in the Southern Regions, the future production of soap will indeed be greatly facilitated.

MADAGASCAR SEEN RICH STRATEGICALLY

Shortage of Graphite and Mica Motive for Allied Occupation Of Madagascar

One of the motive behind the Allied occupation of Madagascar was the necessity to cover up part of their shortage of such essential materials as graphite and mica, according to a report in the Nippon Kogyo Shimbun emanating from London.

Madagascar is important as supplier of two strategic raw materials, graphite and mica. America will be in a position fully to exploit the graphite resources of Madagascar for its military purposes. As early as in the summer of 1941, the Washington administration manifested interest in Madagascar's graphite resources.

Mica is found in Madagascar in much smaller quantities than that found in India or Brazil, but the mica produced in Madagascar is of a very high quality.

Commenting on this, the Nippon Kogyo Shimbun says that apart from the strategical aims sought in the Allied occupation of Madagascar, the report from London clearly indicates that the Allies were at the same time very eager to get hold of the economic wealth of the French territory.

The Anglo-American demand for graphite, which is not only of importance for the iron industry but also valued as a raw product of special qualities, has considerably risen with the augmentation of the armaments production, but there was little hope on the Allies side to satisfy this demand fully.

Allies Shipping Shortage

Besides, the paper points out, the Japanese air attacks on Ceylon and the Japanese advance in the Pacific and the increasing shortage of shipping bottoms on the Allied side has made it difficult for the Allies to receive graphite shipments from Ceylon, which is the world's greatest graphite production center. Therefore, in their policy to secure new raw materials production centers at any cost, the Allies could only find it natural to stretch out their greedy hands for Madagascar, the world's second largest producer of graphite of an extremely high quality.

According to statistics, the output of some of the foremost graphite mines of the island amounted to 14,585 tons in 1938.

Manchoukuo Match Industry

The match industry in Manchuria started in 1906. During the first World War match factories were established in such places as Dairen, Mukden, etc. In 1925 the Swedish match interests began to exert a dominant influence over the match market in Manchuria. Many of the match companies that had existed were brought under the control of the Swedish interests. In 1931 the Chinese authorities instituted the match monopoly system and charged the Sino-Japanese Match Association with the working of the system. After the Manchurian incident, the Swedish interests applied for permission to join the association. Thereupon a match association was formed anew embracing all the enterpreneurs concerned in Manchoukuo and simultaneously public markets were established as a marketing organ. The whole amount of the capital involved was taken up by the Japanese interests. The Swedish interests disposed of all their share-holdings and withdrew from the market after the establishment of Manchoukuo.

PROVINCIAL BODIES' EXPANSION SLATED

Move Will Strengthen Agricultural Organizations Under Wartime Conditions

With the rising importance being attached to the position of various wartime conditions, it is expected that the matter of unifying these organizations will be materialized in the near future as it has an important bearing upon the much-desired expansion and strengthening of the town and village administrative structures, reports an article appearing recently in the Asahi.

Authorities of the Agricultural and Forestry Ministry, keeping close contact with those of the Home Office, have been devoting primary efforts to this problem, in response to the urgent requests originating among various quarters for the unification and amalgamation of agricultural bodies.

As a result of these frequent requests complete agreement of views has been reached between the two Government Ministries to include those who are stationed in towns and villages as officials of these organizations in the staff of the local offices throughout the country effective from July, thereby approaching the realization of the problems dealing with the unification of these agricultural organizations and effectively coordinating these bodies and the local administration, concludes the article.

COUNCIL WILL BE FORMED FOR WEIGHTS, MEASURES

Planned Organ to Devote Itself To Mapping Out Program Of Supplying South

A new weights and measures investigation council will be inaugurated before long in Osaka with due ceremony through the good offices of the Osaka Prefectural Government and the Osaka Trade Hall, it is learned, according to the Nikkan Kogyo.

Necessitated by the possibility of Japan supplying the Southern Regions with weight and measuring instruments as a result of the elimination of Anglo-American influences, the projected new investigation council is expected to engage in the survey of the weights and measures system in these regions, and also in the examination of the measuring devices which have been so far furnished by Britain and the United States.

In this manner, the planned new council will devote itself to the mapping out of a definite program for sending measuring devices to the Southern Regions.

Beetroot Cultivation

The climate of Manchuria is particularly suitable for the cultivation of beetroot. This agricultural produce was first started in 1906-7, and the manufacture of sugar from beetroot was introduced in 1909 when a sugar mill was established at Ashiho. Since then no small number of sugar mills have been set up in both North and South Manchoukuo. Sugar production has shown a significant expansion rising from 30,246 piculs in the crop year of 1933, to 293,097 piculs in the crop year of 1939. Sugar imports, amounted to 183,573 metric tons valued at Yen 42,396,000 during the same year.

CHRISTMAS IS. RICH IN PHOSPHATE ORES

Japan, One Time Importer of Valuable Mineral Now Seen as Exporter

"With the bloodless landing effected by the Imperial Forces on the British-owned Christmas Island on March 31 this year, and the subjugation of the hostile elements subsequently completed, the abundant phosphate deposits in the island have fallen into Japanese hands," begins an article contained in the June 10 issue of the Kokusai Club.

Surveying all that is connected with phosphate ore produced in the island, the article goes on to disclose the following details:

"Phosphate ore forms various important items of raw materials, in that superphosphate of lime is used as fertilier for rice, wheat and other cereals. At the same time, it serves to constitute material for producing phosphoric acid and phosphorus, phosphate being indispensable for the present-day industries of agriculture, engineering, as well as chemistry.

"Formerly, Japan had to import phosphate ore from Christmas Island, Ocean Islands, Nauru Island, Florida in the United States and North Africa, so there is every reason to laud the possession of the abundant phosphate resources in Christmas Island, thanks to the glorious war achievements scored by the Imperial Forces.

Formed of Fossilized Bodies

"In the strict sense of the term, phosphate ore produced in Christmas Island is a form of phosphorus-holding lime stone. It is essentially composed of fossilized bodies of aquatic animals and excrement of sea-birds, with a mixture of sand and shell.

"These deposits, in Christmas Island, are estimated to total approximately 900,000 metric tons. The ore turned out there possesses phosphorus acid content amounting to 38 per cent or more, and phosphorus acid lime ranging from 85 per cent to 88 per cent. It is said this ore, forming strata measuring from five to 6 meters, extends over an area of 60 square miles, and that in quality it ranks the highest in world production.

"The following table shows the phosphate ore production in Christmas Island from 1935 to 1939 inclusive as compared with the world production during the same period:

Annual Production of Phosphate Ore
(In 1,000 metric tons)

	Christmas Island	World Production
1935	150	11,650
1936	164	12,860
1937	165	14,500
1938	162	14,600
1939	178	?

"It is understood, according to this table, that the production in Christmas Island during 1937 of 165,000 metric tons represents 1.4 per cent of the world production. During the year 1910, Japan took an initial delivery of about 20,000 metric tons of phosphate ore from Christmas Island. In parallel with the remarkable increase in the demand felt in our country consequent upon the subsequent expansion of our industries, Japan has of late years annually imported about 90 per cent of the entire production of this same island.

"In view of the ever-broadening sphere of our expeditionary forces' activities, over the vast reaches of the Pacific Ocean as well as in the southern regions, Japan is confident of her security in enormous phosphate ore resources in the future, when she will raise her status from that of an importer to an exporter. It is indeed a constant source of joy to be confident in the fact that with the abundant supplies of these mineral resources, flowing in from the newly occupied areas, Japan can fulfill the greatest expansion of her vast industries, in the not distant future.

EXCHANGE RATES QUOTED BY YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK

Figures Issued Prevail From June First to Sixth Inclusive

The Yokohama Specie Bank published in its weekly issued June 12, the following exchange rates and commissions prevailing from June 1 to June 6 inclusive.

Foreign Exchange Rates
(Bankers' Conference Rates & Commissions)

French Indo-China (per 100 piastres)	T/T	¥97.60
	Sight buying	96.85
	30 d/s	96.35
	60	96.10
	90	95.60
	Commission	0.50
Thailand (per 100 bahts)	T/T	100.00
	Sight buying	99.50
	30 d/s	99.00
	60	98.50
	90	98.00
	Commission	0.50
Germany (per 100 Reichmarks)	T/T	¥170.50
	Commission	1.10
Italy (per 100 lires)	T/T	¥22.35
	Commission	0.25
France (per 10 francs)	T/T	¥.90
	Commission	1.10
Switzerland (per 1000 francs)	T/T	¥98.90
	Commission	0.85
Sweden (per 100 kronors)	T/T	¥101.50
	Commission	1.00
Portugal (per 100 pesos)	T/T	¥17.30
	Commission	0.25
Argentina (per 100 pesos)	T/T	¥101.80
	Commission	0.25
Chile (per 100 pesos)	T/T	¥13.75
	Commission	0.15
Peru (per 100 soles)	T/T	¥65.50
	Commission	0.50

LIVELY TREND SEEN ON TOKYO EXCHANGE

Fair Comeback Witnessed Yesterday Owing to Good Influences

The Tokyo Stock Exchange yesterday witnessed a fair comeback in the majority of wares, consequent upon the liquidation successively effected by hasty profit-takers on Friday and Saturday. Encouraged by the incessant influx of bullish factors in connection with the steady progress of the mopping-up operations staged by the Imperial Army Forces on the Chinese fronts, combined with the mounting anti-British feeling among the Indians and the impending fall of Sebastopol as a result of the German Army's continuous attacks, traders in the Kabutocho market were visibly expectant of a broad recovery of stock prices.

As a matter of fact, a large number of the miscellaneous issues in the long-term section resumed an upward swing. Flax Yarn Spinning, for instance, jumped up by ¥2.80 ¥2.20 for June delivery and July delivery respectively, Toyo Steamship by ¥1.50, Ishikawajima Shipbuilding by ¥1.50, Niigata Iron Works by ¥1.30, Ishiwara Industrial by ¥1.90, Toyo Ball Bearing by ¥1.50, Japan Metal Refining by ¥1.90 and Japan Oil and Fat by ¥1.10. Particularly spectacular was the skyrocketing advance of ¥11.20 scored by Akita Lumber in anticipation of the grand expansion of this interest.

The short-term section, too, maintained a firm tone in sympathy with the rosy atmosphere in the long-term market. N.Y.K., old and new, for instance, show a gain of ¥0.50 over the closing price of Saturday.

The spot market reported signs of gradual gains in the miscellaneous issues.

Yesterday's closing prices of the prime issues in the short-term section are as follows: Tokyo Stock, new ¥136.40, N.Y.K. ¥111.60, its new ¥97.10, Kanebo ¥153.20, its new ¥98.50, and Teikoku Rayon ¥88.80.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Clos		May	June
First Section				
Fuji Spinning (50)	66.0	d .6	....	65.9
Do. new (25)	37.7	d .3	....	38.3
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)	153.4	....	....	155.3
Do. new (25)	....	d .3	98.5	99.5
Tei'ku Rayon n (37½)	88.9	u 1	89.1	89.4
Tokyo Rayon (50)	47.6	d .9	48.0	48.4
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	....	....	70.3	70.5
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	112.0	u .3	112.8	113.3
Do. new (37½)	....	d .1	98.1	99.0
Do. new (37½)	99.0	u .6	....	....
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	84.9	u1.5	85.4	86.4
Do. new (25)	56.5	u .4	56.9	57.7
Uraga Dock (50)	98.4	u .4	98.7	98.8
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	86.6	....	86.9	87.0
Hitachi Works (50)	76.0	d .6	....	....
Third Section				
S. M. R. (50)	70.7	....	70.7	....
Japan Fat	68.3	u .6	68.3	69.4
Japan Piston Ring	82.9	d .4	....	82.6
Japan Oil	....	d .4	87.8	82.6
Karafuto Oil	....	d .3	49.4	50.0
Toyo Ball Bearing	88.7	u1.5	89.0	89.5
Kotobuki Heavy Ind.	65.6	d .2	66.0	67.4
Furukawa Industly	126.4	u .5	126.5	128.8
Japan Tutomobile Ind.	....	d 6	74.4	75.4
Japan Nickel	....	u .9	...	40.5
Japan Carbon	....	d .4	88.5	89.6

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

Kogo 5%	107.25	107.25	107.25	107.25
Second 5%	107.15	107.15	107.15	107.15
First 4%	103.05	103.05	103.05	103.05

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	136.2	136.7	136.2	136.4
N. Y. K., old	111.8	11.9	111.7	111.7
N. Y. K., new	96.6	97.3	96.6	97.6
Kanegafuchi Spin.	....	....	....	153.2
Do. new	98.2	98.8	98.2	98.5
Teikoku Rayon, n.	88.7	88.9	88.7	88.8
Osaka Stock, new	74.2	74.3	74.2	74.3
Japan Steel Tube	72.6	72.8	72.8	72.7
Japan Oil	81.1	81.5	81.1	881.4
S. M. Railway	70.9	70.9	70.9	71.0
Mitsubishi Heavy	86.6	86.8	86.7	86.8
Japan Mining	58.4	58.4	76.1	76.2
Manchurian Ind.	57.0	57.0	57.0	57.0

Bill Clearings

June 15
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	221,605	183,665
Balance	33,881	19,878

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
Capital ¥200,000,000
8, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
Nihombashi—4, Tori 2-chome, Nihonbashi-ku.
Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori.
Hiroshima—87 Sarugaku-cho.
Hokkaido—1 Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo, Sapporo.
Correspondents—In the principal cities at home and abroad.
Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Directors: Ryuzo Watanabe, Esq., Kenj Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq. Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara, Eizaburo Sugano, Esq., Keikichi Kataoka, Esq.
1.—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (Zaidan), specified land and buildings.
2.—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures.
3.—Deposits and safe custody of valuables.
4.—Discounting of bills.
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance.

Expansion of Yen Bloc Is True Testimony Of Japan's Strength, States Dr. Kasugai

(Continued From Sunday)

"The mere question of whether foreign currencies are linked with the Yen at parity is not so important. The same thing can be said of the piaster and baht. The fact that the baht is linked with the Yen at par in itself, is not as important as the fact that the baht has broken away from the sterling and linked with the Yen irrespective of the exchange rate. Insofar as the piaster and the baht are linked with the Yen at whatever rates, one can regard French Indo-China and Thailand as having been included in the Yen circulation sphere, and there is no need to link them with the Yen specially at par even in the fact of unwarrantable factors, if any. The same can be said of India and Australia, should they at any time become members of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Sphere.

"As will be seen from the foregoing, the Yen Bloc has been extended to a degree, the like of which has never been seen before, and the future of the Yen Bloc depends on how far it will be strengthened. As stated at the outset, the expansion of the Yen Bloc is a manifestation of the growing economic power of Japan. And in view of the fact that the development of the economic power of Japan is the fruit of the glorious victories scored by the Imperial Japanese Forces, the strengthening of the Yen circulation sphere must of necessity be predicated upon the strengthening of the political and economic power of this country.

Essential Element

"The currency problem which forms an essential element of economy should be pushed forward in parallel with the establishment of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Orbit, but in the case of inconvertible currency, the political power should go ahead of economy. However, when the establishment of the Yen circulation sphere is viewed as one of the wings of the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, the first and foremost importance should be attached to placing our own currency on an unshakable foundation.

"Since 1931 the Japanese currency has virtually become a controlled currency but without any legal backing. However, with the reform effected to the law governing the Bank of Japan at the 79th session of the Imperial Diet in January, the legal backing was given to the controlled currency of Japan. Controlled currency is theoretically ideal, but in practice there is the risk of an excess issue. To avoid this risk the Government has limited the extent of the issuance of the controlled currency to the tune of ¥6,000,000,000 for this year.

"However, in order to prevent an adverse inflation, meticulous care should be exercised in the handling of the controlled currency, especially under wartime conditions when the State finance is liable to weigh heavily on the currency problem. It would, therefore, be necessary to avoid inflation of the State finance as much as possible, and every possible effort should be made to encourage savings on the part of the people and to control consumption, so as to assimilate Government bonds as much as possible. At the same time the low price policy should be maintained at all costs, while the production power of the country be also placed at the highest level possible.

"The success or failure of attaining these desired ends depends solely upon the unstinted spirit of national unity. Another important factor for the realization of these ends is the cooperation of the countries within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Orbit to keep pace with Japan for the sound and healthy growth of currencies. They should do everything in their power to check inflation of their finances, and, at the same time expand their production power for the mutual benefits of all concerned, for it will serve to strengthen the currency of Japan.

Means to End

"However, the currency problem is only a means to an end, and for this reason an economic condition should be created within the Co-Prosperity Sphere in which every country can minister to one another's needs. This economic condition should be further bolstered to the extent of bringing all industrial territories under a well planned basis, so that the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Orbit will be placed on an autarchical basis.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	136.4	+ .10
N.Y.K., new short-term	97.1	+ .30
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	98.5	+ .10
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.25	+ .10

Only there and then will the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Sphere be pleased on a firm and sound basis.

"In retrospect of the foregoing, we have a very bright future ahead of us, and at the same time we have many problems yet to be solved. And it is demanded of us Japanese people to place the production power of the country at the highest possible efficiency, through each and everyone doing there bit from their own respective vocational fields."

(Concluded)

Blue Hemp Cultivation

Blue Hemp or Tsingma, is grown almost everywhere in Manchuria, particularly in low, humid districts along rivers. So far as Tsingma cultivation is concerned, the regions along the Liao and Nunkiang rivers are widely known. The districts in the vicinity of Liaoyand, Chinchow and Newchwang are best suited for Tsingma cultivation, where the plant usually grows to a length of from 7 to 10 feet. Tsingma is used primarily for the manufacture of nets, ropes and cloth. Of late, it has begun to be used as a substitute for manufacture of gunny sacks.

The Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.
Established 1880
Capital, Paid-up .. ¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund ¥145,900,000
PRESIDENT:
T. OKUBO
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
H. KASHIWAGI
S. ARAKAWA
DIRECTORS:
T. Okubo
H. Kashiwagi
Baron Koyata Iwasaki
Baron I. Morimura
K. Kodama
D. Nohara
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S. Asada
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T. OHMURA, Manager
Tokyo Branch
No. 6, 1-chome, Honkoku-cho, Nihombashi-ku
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No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi Kojimachi-ku
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Rangoon
Rio de Janeiro
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Semarang
Serenban
Shanghai
Shonan
Sourabaya
Sydney
Tientsin
Tsinan
Tsingtao
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TOKYO, TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1942

More Milk for Babies?

Despite the fact that the Americans are showing no signs of winning the war, they are nevertheless already talking of the kind of world they will build after their victory. The kind of world they are fighting this war for, they say, will be a Utopia, and they will proceed to force this Utopia upon the entire world even if it takes the greatest war in history to do so.

Vice-President Henry Wallace, in a recent speech in New York, outlined some of the blessings which the United States promises to confer to the world. "America", he declared, "will not have made her contribution until nine out of ten of the world's adults can read and write, until the children of the world have at least a pint of milk a day, and until education brings such a sense of responsibility that all the people of the world can be trusted to take part in democratic government."

With these fine sentiments of Vice-President Wallace, we certainly have no quarrel. We agree with him that the wiping out of illiteracy, milk for babies, and a popular responsibility for the problems of government are highly desirable things. But where does Vice-President Wallace get the idea that these constitute the war aims of the United States? Where does he get the idea that the United States, by fighting Japan and the Axis, can bring these blessings to the world? Where does he get the idea that the United States is a fountain of blessings from whence flow all the enlightenment of the world and that the rest of the world is a wilderness of darkness which the United States must save? Why doesn't he consult a year book or an almanac and look up a few facts?

The facts are these: In some states of the United States, the rate of illiteracy is close to 15 per cent, as for example Louisiana with an illiteracy of 13.5 per cent and South Carolina with 14.9 per cent. The average for the entire United States is 4.3 per cent. Doesn't Vice-President Wallace know that the rate of illiteracy in both Japan and Germany is considerably lower than that? Doesn't Vice-President Wallace know that whereas the ratio of children in school to the total number of children of school age in some states of the United States is as low as 86.4 per cent, the rate in Japan is 99.6 per cent? With such a record in his own country, why does he think that the United States is better qualified to give education to the world than Japan?

As for milk, admittedly the American babies have access to more cow's milk than do the Japanese babies. But that is the result of the fact that the United States and the other selfish "have" countries have hogged most of the pasturage of the world. What reason is there to suppose that if the United States should win the war, she would turn over to the "have-not" countries more pasturage for milch cows than they had before the war? Is there not a greater possibility that if Japan and the Axis win the war, they will force the United States and her surfeited allies to give up some of their pasturage to those who need it more? It is Japan and the Axis who can assure the babies of the world a better distribution of milk, not Vice-President Wallace and his United States.

As for a sense of responsibility on the part of the general public to participate in democratic government, Vice-President Wallace had better look to his facts again. Does he not know that in his country there are elections in which not more than 60 per cent of the registered voters take the trouble to go to the polls to cast their votes? Contrast that with the recent general election in Japan when 83 per cent of the qualified voters of the nation actually cast their ballots. What can the demagogic mob swayers and the ward heelers of America teach the Japanese public with respect to the serious responsibilities of government? Before waging a war against Japan in the name of "democracy", the United States had better educate her own people and her own allies, some of whom have a form of government in which a general election has never been held during their entire history.

Since the United States is fighting a war, she must have some aims in view. But why doesn't she tell the truth and say that she is fighting to keep her ill-gotten loot and special privilege, that she is fighting to retain her selffish position as the most outstanding "have" nation in the world against a universal world demand for a fairer and more rational distribution? To pretend that the United States is fighting for less illiteracy, for more milk for babies, and for more responsibility in government is the sheerest nonsense and hypocrisy.

Agriculture in Kiangsi Province

Kiangsi cultivates the crops characteristic of the Yangtze basin. Rice is grown throughout the province but especially in the alluvial soils bordering the Po-yang lake. It is one of the four provinces of China having a surplus production. This is collected at Nanchang from both the Po-yang plain and the upper valleys and sent to Wuhu, the great rice market of the Yangtze valley. Of the other crops entering commerce, both sugar and tea have declined in importance. Sugar cultivation has suffered from Japanese competition and is now practically confined to the upper valleys. The production of tea, grown on the hill-slopes toward the Hupeh border and collected at Kiukiang, has declined with the general decay of the China tea trade. Kiangsi teas are now mainly green teas, destined for export to Russia. There is some tobacco production to the east of the lake and this may increase in the future. Like the rest of the Yangtze valley, Kiangsi grows for subsistence crops in addition to the rice of summer, temperate cereals and legumes such as wheat and beans during the winter half-year. The population of the province according to the Post Office estimate of 1923 is over 24 millions giving the high density of 352 to the square mile. Communications are at present almost entirely limited to navigation on the Po-yang lake and the lower part of the Kan River system and to roads. The only railway is a short line linking Nanchang with Kiukiang on the Yangtze.

Capital of Kwangsi Province

Kweilin is the capital of the province of Kwangsi, China, and is situated in the north of the province, on the Kweikiang, at about 650 ft. above sea-level. It has communications by the river Wu-Chow with Canton, and trades in silk, skins, etc. The limestone rocks of the river side often have striking forms. The earliest recorded building dates from the Sui dynasty (A.D. 589 onward) but the connection of the city and region with the Chinese empire has been intermittent. The population has been variously estimated at 80,000-120,000.

A Year Ago Today

June 16, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

Croatia, a newly formed kingdom in the Balkans which was formally recognized by the Japanese Government on June 7 joined the Three Power Pact originally signed among Japan, Germany and Italy last September. At the ceremony, the Japanese Government was represented by Ambassador Zembei Horikiri, Germany by Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, Italy by Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano and Croatia by Premier and concurrently Foreign Minister Dr. Ante Pavelich. The Board of Information stated that the "contents of the Protocol are similar to those of the Protocols signed at the time of the participation of Hungary and others."

With the participation of Croatia, nine Powers have joined their hands for the establishment of a new order in the world. Following the conclusion of the original pact among Japan, Germany and Italy, on September 27, 1940, Hungary participated in the Pact on November 20 of the same year, followed by Rumania on November 23, Slovakia on November 24, Bulgaria on March 1, 1941 and Jugoslavia on March 25.

* * *

A formation of Japanese Naval aircraft under commanding officer Ito carried out bombing raids upon Poyang, strategic town located on the eastern shore of the Lake of Poyang in northern Kiangsi Province, reducing groups of munitions depots and causing great fires in the vicinity, according to a report from an undisclosed base in China.

* * *

A grand welcome was being planned for President Wang Ching-wei in the capital on his arrival today at Kobe from Nanking. A special welcome committee has been formed jointly by the Foreign, War and Navy Ministries. It was learned that the President will stay at the Kasumigaseki Detached Palace which was formerly the palace of Prince Arisugawa but which since 1905 has been used as headquarters of State guests during their stay in Tokyo.

* * *

Technicalities which has been obstructing the work of demarcating the boundaries between Manchoukuo and Outer Mongolia were reported to have been removed, according to the Board of Information announcement. The Board of Information stated:

"Although the work for demarcation of the frontier between Manchoukuo and Outer Mongolia on the spot was begun in December 1940 in accordance with the Togo-Molotov agreement, it had met technical difficulties unforeseen by both parties and the approach of severe winter left no choice but to suspend the work. However, having decided to continue the work with the coming of spring, the representatives of Manchoukuo and Outer Mongolia have met in conference at Chita since May 28 and succeeded in eliminating completely the above-mentioned technical difficulties. Both parties therefore decided to begin the work of demarcation of the frontier on and from June 27."

MANY SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERIES MADE IN EARLY 19TH CENTURY

Foundation for Modern Biology, Chemistry, Physics, Astronomy in Japan Was Laid in This Period

(Japanese Science Series)
IV

While the Tokugawa Shogunate banned foreign intercourse in order to strengthen its internal sway, conditions abroad altered tremendously. As the feudal powers of Spain, Portugal and the Netherlands lost their vigor, Great Britain and Russia rose to bid for empires.

Russia filtered into northern Asia while Great Britain overran the Dutch Asiatic possessions and ominously steered toward Japan from the south. The Shogunate harkened to the need of a better coastal defense system and strictly warned in 1825 (8th year of Bunsei) that all foreign vessels approaching Japanese waters would be expelled by forces.

For approximately [illegible] years thereafter the Shogunal policies were confused with reaction and the forces advocating foreign contact clashing at every opportunity. But reaction was destined for defeat as Commodore Calbraith Matthew Perry of the United States and Admiral Euphimius Putiatine of Russia eventually succeeded in berthing at Japanese ports and negotiating commercial pacts with the Shogunate. Despite the confusion in diplomacy, this period of Japanese history proved one of the most prolific in scientific research and development.

Great Scientific Period

The forty years were historic ones in which Udagawa Kakuan and Kawamoto Yunin in biology and chemistry; Aoji Rinso in the Physical sciences; Hotari Banri, Hirokawa Seiken and Shibukawa Keiyu in astronomy and physics; Iwasaki Josei, Inuma Yokusai, Kuroda Suizan, Musashi Sekiju and Ito Keisuke in the natural sciences; Shiroishi Nagatada and Ushijima Narisuke in mathematics; Ito Genboku, Homina Gencho and Ogata Koan were laying a solid foundation for future scientific attainments in Japan.

Foreign inroads into Asia demanded progress in electrical, chemical and mechanical industries in the light of national defense. This call was answered by Sakuma Shozan, Nakahara Yusuke, Yoshio Kichizo, Egawa Tanan and Hatai Keisuke who formed a salient cog in the Meiji Reformation.

Miura Baien

In order to recount the achievements of Hotari Banri it is necessary to mention Miura Baien whose discourse on Copernicus' heliocentric theory proclaiming the sun to be the central static body of the universe had attracted the interest of Hotari Bauri to astronomy and physics. In fact the interest aroused had been such that Baien forsook his singular study of Chinese letters to plunge into the mastery of the Dutch language which was the key to his ultimate rise to preeminence as a physicist.

Baien's curiosity and fascination in the mysteries of the universe did not occur spontaneously but had been kindled in his boyhood days when he scanned the skies of his rural village in Bungo province, situated in the present Oita prefecture. He was introduced to his first account of the sun, moon and stars by a Chinese book on astronomy after he had passed his 20th birthday. This experience stimulated further studies for which he immediately constructed a home-made model of the globe.

Asada Goritsu, who was 12 years older than Baien, was enlisted as the latter's instructor and Baien felt confident of his subject when he attained the age of 30. As a result, Baien set out to put his knowledge into writing, but encountering innumerable errors in his previous notes, it required 23 years to complete his project. Baien virtually remained in the remote village of his birth throughout his life which attests to the originality and pureness of his work.

Physical Laws of Nature

Like his famed predecessors Hotari Banri began late in life to establish a mark in physics. After he had crossed the 40th year he began his rapid translations of Dutch treatise on physics and astronomy while completing 8 volumes of original work on the "Physical Laws of Nature." This was an improvement on the Dutch treatment of the same subject which even evoked favourable comments in learned circles at Amsterdam.

Although Banri was born and educated in the rural fastness of Bungo province, he was nonetheless aware of the infantile theories and instruments of western scholars which prompted him to encourage research free of European conventions. Banri went as far as to calculate the law of falling bodies with the abacus. Including political as well as scientific service to his nation in his career, Banri left this world on June 14, 1852 (5th year of Kaei) at the venerable age of 75.

Takahashi Kageyasu

As the elder son of Takahashi Shiji, who was the Shogunate's official astronomer, Kageyasu had excellent opportunities to grasp much of the western languages and sciences. Due to his advanced education Kageyasu inherited his father's official position at the youthful age of 20.

As western powers attempted farther inroads into Japan, the Shogun visioned a need to investigate foreign conditions and appointed Kageyasu to the task on December, 1807 (4th year of Bunka). Kageyasu immediately called Baba Kakuri, a Dutch scholar from Nagasaki, to translate and transcribe foreign maps with Japanese symbols. By the following year Kageyasu issued the "World Atlas" and "A Rough Sketch of Japan and Its Neighboring Regions," with the transcribed material as a basis. This was followed by "A Revised World Atlas" in the same year and "A Manuscript of Japanese Atlas."

In 1811 (8th year of Bunka) Kageyasu was made director of the newly established translation department but his years of grace came to an abrupt halt in 1811 when he was implicated in the famous "Siebold Case". Kageyasu had found the Dutch surgeon and scholar Philipp Franz von Siebold, who accompanied a Dutch envoy to Yedo in 1815, a worthy friend as well as an intellectual boon. After several years of relationships words leaked into higher offices that an exchange of maps, in defiance of an existing ban against such acts had taken place. While Siebold was expelled from the country Kageyasu was imprisoned where he eventually died at the age of 45.

Kagesuke's Contribution

Kagesuke, who was two years younger than his unfortunate brother, also found interest in astronomy and aided Kageyasu in many of his astronomical and cartographic projects. In 1837 (8th year of Tempo), 8 years after his brother's death in prison, Kagesuke completed the unfinished writings of his father as well as Kageyasu consisting of 55 volumes. In the following years he assumed a new family name of Shibukawa and two years later the Shogunate appointed him in charge of the newly built observatory in Kudan, Yedo. In 1841 he was honored by a historic mission to chronicle the astronomical principles of the Kansei era and Kagesuke took to the task, for which he was equal, in an effort to vindicate the so-called crime of his elder brother.

Western Botany Introduced

As Sugita Kenpaku transplanted western medicine into Japan with visible merit, so did Udagawa Kakuan introduce western botany and chemistry into this country. Kakuan was born in 1798 (10th year of Kansei) in Mino province, of the present Gifu Prefecture and was later adopted by the childless Udagawa Shinsai.

Not unlike his famed colleagues, Kakuan found early delight in roaming the nearby hills and fields for plants which he brought home for comparison with text book diagrams. Kakuan's formal education continued under Baba Kakuri, while the latter was the Shogunate's official astronomer and the student was destined to succeed his teacher to that post in 1829 (9th year of Bunsei).

He was also enabled to grasp a firm knowledge of the Dutch language by mingling with Dutch officials and traders in Yedo which did much to inspire his publication of Japan's first book of botany when Kakuan was only 25 years old. In the laborious translation of a Dutch encyclopedia by Otsuki Bansui, Udagawa Shinsai, Kozeki Sanei and Minato Nagayasu, Kakuan contributed a section on entomology with a supplement of personal opinions. In 1833 an introduction to botany in 3 volumes entitled "Shokugaku Keigen" appeared which contains much of the prevailing standard botanical terms of Japan.

Four years later the still youthful author-scientist translated in 7 volumes the works of the British chemist William Henry to pioneer in another branch of science. However, these and many other writings were far from translations by rote but contained much original observations by Kakuan. Death on June 22, 1846 (3rd year of Koka) finally overtook the author's efforts to pen a study of native plants and the son of Kakuan's associate Tsuboi Kosai took up the gauntlet.

A name which is remembered with equal veneration is that of Aoji Rinso whose writings are regarded as pioneer Japanese texts on Physics. With prolific compilations of discoveries in the fields of chemistry and physics, Aoji Rinso had indirectly paved a way for valuable research into explosives and the development of the liquor industry in Japan.

Hirokawa Seiken

Hirokawa Seiken began his career as a humble farmer in a little known village of Echigo Province, situated in what is now Niigata Prefecture. In 1859 (6th year of Ansei) when Seiken was 55, he left his place of birth and vocation for Yedo to tackle the rudiments of astronomy, geography, physics and chemistry under the supervision of Mizukuri Gampo. This however, was by no means Seiken's first experiences with the sciences. He had previously prepared himself with wide study and reading in his farmhouse at Ojiya.

Seiken's first book which appeared after 1830 was written between plantings of vegetables and harvesting of rice. His "World Geography" was completed in 1843 when the author was 39 years old. In 1863 he collaborated with Gampo to produce "Dissertations On The Nature Of The Earth" and took leave of Yedo in 1864 for Ojiya.

Back in the place of his birth, Seiken concentrated all his energies in the completion of his "Sangen Soryakusetsu", a discourse on three basic elements of heat, light and electricity. On the strength of his original discoveries he expounded that the triple elements derived their beings from fire. This was strangely reminiscent of James C. Maxwell's theory explained in the volume "Electricity and Magnetism" which analyzed that electricity and light are the same in ultimate nature. However, Maxwell's revelation was made in 1873 (6th year of Meiji), eight years after Seiken had announced his theory.

Other scientific giants of the period were Ito Reisuke, Ishii Kosei, Hidaka Ryodai, Hirose Kenkyo, Yamamoto Boyo, Oba Unsai and Ueno Hikoma.

Western Mathematics

Mathematical calculations in the final days of the Shogunate were chiefly made with the abacus, but it was unquestionably yielding to newer methods as Western mathematics seized hold of Japan.

In 1826 (9th year of Bunsei) Shiroishi Nagatada wrote his "Shamei Sanfu" in which he analyzed indeterminate equations while four years later (1st year of Tempo) he collaborated with Ikeda Teiichi and introduced their "Suri Mujinzo", describing the infinite processes of mathematical analysis. This preceded a similar discovery of the theory by Baron Augustin Louis Cauchy of France, by 30 years.

Another mathematical pathfinder of the period, Ushijima Seiyo, contributed the "Surienri Itchijitsu" in which he explained a system practised in the West to compute a rhombus (parallelogram of equal sides which are not at right angles). This and other mathematical triumphs escaped almost complete notice however, except by a coterie of interested technical experts.

In a belated effort to keep abreast of the times the Shogunate added a bureau of Western mathematics in the department of Western literature in 1863 (3rd year of Bunkyu) and appointed Kanda Kohei as its initial director. Toward the dawn of the Meiji era Mori Shigeyoshi, Seki Kowa, Wada Yasui and Shiroishi Nagatada added their genius to establish the modern mathematics of Japan on the foundation of the old abacus and Western systems.

Natural Science

Natural history in Japan began with recorded observations of Kibara Ekiken, Ino Jakusui and Matsuoka Jo-an, but the science was brought to maturity under Tamura Ransui, Ono Ranzan, Kurimoto Zuiken and Mizutani Hobun as well as Josei and Sekiju.

In 1828 (11th year of Bunsei), Iwasaki Josei completed 50 illustrated volumes of plant life, the "Honzo Zusetsu." It was the fruit of 50 laborious years and stood as a foremost publication of its kind in the Yedo era. If the sections on zoology and mineralogy are added, the volumes reach the incredible figure of 78. Endowed with artistic ability as well as scientific inclinations, the author was able to support his entire work with original drawings to give it deserved clarity.

One of Japan's earliest texts on horticulture was the seven volume "Zoki Kinyoshu" written by Mizuno Issai. In 1839 (10th year of Tempo), Kuroda Suizan published his 10 volume illustrated discourse on the marine life of Japan, the "Suizokushi." They contained diagrams of approximately 700 varieties of the finned tribes in Japanese waters with their descriptions and expositions of generic terms and habitats. Unfortunately only a portion of that valuable collection remains today.

READERS IN COUNCIL

Facts About India

To the Editor:

I am sending you some statistical data about India in view of the importance of obtaining an accurate picture of this nation. I hope they will be of value to you.

Facts and Figures

	Sq. miles
India	1,094.220
States	711.032
Total	1.805.252

Population of India
(Census March, 1941)

Men	201.000.000
Women	188.000.000
Total	389.000.000

Religion

Hindu	68%
Mohammedans	22%
Buddhists	4%
Animists	2½%
Christians	1½%
Sikhs	1¼%
Jains	¼%
Parsees	¼%
Jews	

India's Administration

Provinces or presidencies (British control)	11
States (Maha-rajas, Rajahs and Chieftains)	ab. 600

Villages and Towns

Villages	700.000
Towns	2.300

Occupations

Agriculture	80%
Industry	3%
Trade	8%
Administration	3%
Miscellaneous	6%

Agriculture, Minerals and Industry

Agriculture	Wheat. Rice. Sugar-cane. Jute. Tea. Coffee. Cotton.
Minerals	Coal. Iron. Petroleum. Lead and Lead-ore. Manganese-ore. Salt. Silver. Tin. Copper. Tungsten. Zinc. Mica. Gold.
Industry	All fabrics for wearing. Carpets. Camel hair shawls. Brass ware. Ivory ware. Papier-mache. Wood carvings. Jundi work on wood. Alabaster. Marble and other stone carvings. Mother of Pearl Objects d'Art. Printsblock, and Jewellery of all type.

Languages

Hindustani or Hindi	Spoken throughout India
Sanskrit	For religious books
Gurumukhi	For religious books (Punjab-Sind)
Urdu	Punjab, Northern region
Sindhi	Sind, Kutch
Gujerati	Gujrat, Bombay Presidency
Mahratti	Maharashtra, Southern region
Tamil	Madras
Bengali	Bengal, Behar, Orissa
Ceylonese	Ceylon

RAMCHAND GOPALDAS
Yokohama

June 15, 1942

PROBLEM OF ADMINISTRATION IN JAVA, SUMATRA DISCUSSED

East Indies Inhabitants Possess Ability Concerning Conduct of Political Affairs

By SHOJIRO OTAKA
(Gaiko Jiho)

Most people here in Japan were surprised at the unexpected weakness of the Netherlands East Indies army when they received the news of its unconditional surrender to our expeditionary force on March 9 after only several days' resistance, for the Japanese people, while they knew a good deal about various affairs of that country, were poorly informed regarding the life of the Dutch.

The Netherlands was once a prominent military power of Europe and her navy, during the war with Britain, attacked the British capital, sailing up the Thames for miles. The Netherlands at present is too small to claim her seat among the military powers and its people naturally entertain a view of life entirely different from that of any greater nation. Dutchmen of today from the outset, are not in a position to harbor a lofty ambition to become a great statesman or a great commander of international importance by making the most of the power and influence of their native country.

Not Very Ambitious

As a matter of fact, none of them entertain a big ambition like this. On the contrary, there are many Dutchmen who are ambitious to manifest their individual ability in connection with the cultural activities of the nation to which they belong. And some of them have actually become celebrated scholars or have accumulated a great deal of wealth, thereby earning their seats among the millionaires of the world.

The Dutch are excellent colonizers however, and some of them are among the highest authorities on colonial administration. The Netherlands, it may be stated without much exaggeration, is practically filled with the villas of the native people who have attained great success in various undertakings in the Dutch colonies. Relative to the management and administration of the colonies, the Netherlands is the most successful of all nations in the world, Britain and France, together with the Netherlands, are called the three biggest colonial nations of Europe. The Vice-Minister of Colonies of the British Government, in his speech given in the British Parliament after his trip of inspection in the Netherlands East Indies a few years ago, stated that there was a great deal worth studying in the colonial policy of the Netherlands.

Casual observers must have deemed it very strange that the Netherlands East Indies rose in arms against our country as Taiwan stands very close to that country. Indeed, it must have been a riddle why that country, irrespective of the close economic relations with our country, should have stood on the side of America and Britain, as if forgetful of the danger she might thereby bring to itself. This riddle, however, is not hard of solution. Britain, in consideration of her bitter experience in the war with Napoleon, has been taking all possible measures in order to maintain her influence on the European continent. And in order to keep the Netherlands and Belgium under her influence have always been helping them in maintaining their sovereignty over the Netherlands East Indies and the colony of Congo respectively. The Netherlands and Belgium, therefore, could not take hostile action against Britain unless they were quite willing to give up their possession of those colonies. As for Belgium, she had been deeply attached to Britain since 1830 when she earned her independence due to the aid from the London regime. Therefore, the Dutch were not in a position to rise against Britain even if they were desirous to keep peace with our country for which they had entertained sincere respect.

Admirers of Japan

In fact, some of the Dutch people knew a good deal about Japan and the Japanese, and they were mostly earnest admirers of our country. Some of the Dutchmen of influence married Japanese women, while others have been wearers of Japanese decorations. Dr. Kleffens, Foreign Minister of the exiled Netherlands Government in London, had earned his doctorate by his treatise on the Japan-Netherlands diplomatic relations in the past three centuries. Dr. Angellino, a celebrated scholar on colonial affairs, after many years' stay in Taiwan during the successful administration of Sagataro Kaku, then Civil Governor of Taiwan, wrote a voluminous work on the Japanese administration in Taiwan, every page of which was full of his profound admiration of Japan and the Japanese people.

Of all islands in the South Pacific, the Netherlands East Indies, in respect of area, population, and economic resources available, comes first. Therefore, we cannot attach too much importance to its administration and management. Meanwhile, it is highly desirable that we should conduct a study of this valuable country in the South Pacific in consideration of its political, economic, educational, and international position. The economic and educational affairs of that country may be treated, generally speaking, in the same way as the same affairs in all other South Pacific regions under our occupation. But, I believe, we are required to pay a special attention to the treatment of the currency system in those regions, so that we may neither incur unnecessary burden on the yen currency, nor bring about any inconvenience on the inter-movements of goods between Japan and the South Pacific regions, or between one region and another in the South Pacific. Various questions concerning the control and protection of the Chinese merchants in the southern regions also require a very careful treatment, because those Chinese merchants, are, as it were, the twigs or leaves of a big tree rooted deep in China. Therefore, we cannot treat the questions concerning them independently of their position in their native country, China. Educational questions also need a very careful treatment, because they must always be handled with a view to reminding them of their duty and responsibility as Oriental races.

Alien Property

The handling or disposal of the private property left behind by citizens of the hostile nations who have been in those southern regions is also a matter which requires a most careful study in view of its international nature as the property in question amounts to several billions of yen when estimated in Japanese currency.

Of all political questions, the most important one lies in the political ability of the native peoples. Some people here are apt to make a hasty conclusion that the natives have no ability for the execution of political affairs. In my opinion, however, we must strongly warn ourselves against making any hasty conclusion in this respect. Even under the tyrannical government of the Netherlands, the natives of the East Indies have been enjoying a sort of autonomy. May not this be taken as a proof of their political ability in a measure?

After the first Great War, the natives of the Netherlands East Indies have become rather disobedient to the Dutch Government and on many occasions showed themselves mutinous and recalcitrant against the Governor-General and other Dutch officials under him. Once it was even reported that in view of the highly mutinous attitude on the part of the natives, the Dutch Government almost gave up its control over the East Indies and seriously studied how to protect the large amount of capital, say between one and two billion guilders, invested by the Dutch authorities and traders in various industries in their distant colony.

Mahomet Hatta

Mahomet Hatta, one of the Sultans who had been rescued by the Imperial troops from the cruel hands of the Dutch authorities was educated at an academy in Holland more than ten years ago, when he attracted the attention of some high officials of the Colonial Ministry of that country, who sincerely admired him for his scholarship which, they said, was unusual even among the Dutch students. At any rate, we must make a careful and deliberative study of all matters concerned before we make any conclusion as to the political ability of the native people of the East Indies. It goes without saying that we must always refrain from giving them any promise which we are not prepared to perform at all as done by the British Government toward India. But, in view of the lofty purpose of the sacred war we are fighting now, is it not proper and appropriate that the native inhabitants of the East Indies, numbering 70,000,000, be given their roles to play in connection with the politics and administration of their country, so that they may heartily cooperate with us? The most important question in this connection, as stated already, lies in their political ability. Of course, we cannot expect anything to come out of nothing.

If any of them, under our guidance, should become aware of their duty as Oriental races and be prepared some day in the near future to collaborate with us in the disposal of political and administrative affairs of their native places, may not our success in the War of Greater East Asia be complete?

In the Periodicals

Domei Jumpo, Vol. 6, No. 15 dated June 10, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Domei Tsushin-sha, Tokyo. Price 40 sen. The magazine contains the important news items and leading events at home and abroad during the middle of May in a summarized way. Leading items include U.S. Battleship Sunk by Italian Submarines, National Mobilization Plan for the Year 1942, the 80th Special Session of the Diet, Collective War Results of the Imperial Japanese Navy Since the Outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Italo-German Force Start Offensive in Libya, Withdrawal From Circulation of Old Fapi, Appointment of General Koiso as Governor-General of Chosen, and New Operations Start in South China.

Gaiko, No. 523 dated June 11, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Gaiko Shimbun-sha, Tokyo. Leading articles: Links of the Euroasian Front, New Financial Agreement Between Japan and French Indo-China, Gandhi's New Movement, and Mexico Kowtowing America.

Tourist & Travel News, Vol. 30, No. 6, June, 1942 (in English). Publishers, Toa Ryoko-sha, Tokyo. Illustrated. Feature articles: Japan's Pride—Her Railways, Nara—Cradle of Japanese Culture, Keindahan Alam Nippon, the Birds Have One, Too, the Eagles of the Sun Goddess, A 750-Mile Pilgrimage on Foot, Miyanoshita as I Saw It, In the Land of Morning Calm, and En route to Kyushu.